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3 August 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN HEALTH MINISTER DESCRIBES PROGRESS

LD101504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Report from correspondent in the DRA Boris (Savadyan)--recorded]

[Text] Before the victory of the revolution in terms of the level of medical care and personnel available [obespechennost kadrami], Afghanistan occupied one of the last places in the world. Only well-to-do people could use the services of physicians in towns, while for the major mass of the population medical aid was unavailable. The average age of the Afghani wavered between 40 and 45 years, and also one child in five used to die. At the moment the situation is beginning to change, says Nabi Kamyar, minister of public health of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

[Kamyar, voice in Dari fading into Russian translation] For the first time in the history of Afghanistan the right of its citizens to health protection has been secured through legislation, says Nabi Kamyar. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government are devoting immense efforts to have this regulation completely implemented. Let us take the central Kabul polyclinic for workers and salaried staff: Every day about 1,000 people turn up here, and every one of them receives the necessary aid, and free of charge. Medicines are also dispensed free of charge. But this is only part of the polyclinic's work; the staff at this medical center are carrying out quality control of the drinking water in the capital. They have organized a (?ramified) network of health centers [Zdravpunkt] in Kabul's industrial enterprises. The heads of polyclinic are taking care of carrying out (?systematic checks) directly in housing areas. The inhabitants of Kabul, continues Nabi Kamyar, the Afghan minister of public health, know the Mother and Child center well.

Of course for the time being there is a lack of specialists, and this is why we are organizing courses to train medical personnel.

Before the revolution in Afghanistan there were 900 doctors, but today, in the Kabul Medical Institute alone, more than 3,000 students are being taught. The successes of Afghan health care which have been achieved in the 6 years after the victory of the revolution, with the help of the Soviet Union, are perfectly obvious to the Afghan people. This is why these successes are unpalatable for those who are inspiring and waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The people's hospitals, along with the schools and mosques, have become the main target of enemy sabotage, but no heinous crimes will be able to stop the difficult but surmountable advance on age-old backwardness, deprivation, and illness, said Nabi Kamyar in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL

RELIGION CAN BE USED AGAINST PEACE, 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' MOVEMENTS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Jun 84 pp 1-5

[N. Koval'skiy article: "Self-Righteous Washington"]

[Text] With a record of landslide defeats in the 60s and 70s, imperialism, US imperialism, first and foremost, is now going all-out to take a class revenge in the struggle against the forces of social and national liberation.

The most aggressive sections of the ruling establishment of the US and other NATC countries, committed as they are to an arms build-up and to securing military preponderance over the USSR and the rest of the socialist community, avail themselves of the services of the reactionary-minded clergy, trying to trade on the religious sentiment of the people and using that as part of their psychological warfare against the peoples of Socialist nations.

The present Administration keeps telling the Americans that they are a nation that God has chosen as his favourites, and trying to make them believe that they are exceptional and so "entitled" to dictate their will to other peoples. The President claims to be under the "patronage of the Almighty", saying that God had created him for a definite purpose, and that he would please him.

The White House has been invoking God's idea in a bid to justify US imperialism's international expansionism, its predatory and hegemonic aspirations and claims to world domination. It turns out that God has "entrusted" the "longsuffering humankind" to America. So why not do some sabrerattling in Central America or prepare for aggression in the Persian Gulf, or seek, for that mat-

ter, to impose the American type of order on all the nations of the world, or go ahead with an unprecedented arms build-up, or threaten the world with a nuclear war? The US leaders are unembarrassed by the fact that such a course does not square with their reference to "prayer as a means to allow the climate of peace to be propagated" or with their proclamation of a "Day of Prayer for Peace" in May.

Religious rhetoric comes handy whenever there has to be crackdown on the forces in the way of the hegemonic plans of the most aggressive sections of the US monopoly bourgeoisie. That implies declaring the Soviet Union to be the "focus of evil in the modern world" and an "evil empire". Now, once that is so, the White House master, as the Wall Street Journal said, called on all true believers to go to a sacred war and launch a crusade to exterminate the unfaithful.

To brainwash public opinion and carry through subversive political acts in foreign countries, mostly the developing nations, Washington has produced its notorious, "Project Democracy and Public Diplomacy" which includes, notably, penetration of religious organisations, support for the rightist church quarters, and the mobilisation of religion alongside "the media, university and legal and police systems".

A body so far removed from all holiness as the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States has also put religion at the service of its specific objectives. The Monde Diplomatique journal has reported that it has been particularly hard at work since the 60s to infiltrate its agents into the clerical circles of the countries of Latin America, trying to stem the rising anti-imperialist and liberatory sentiments. While organising subversion against the revolutionary people of Nicaragua, CIA turns, in particular, to the rightist elements of the clergy. According to foreign news agency reports, for example, CIA has had a hand in the formulation and preparation of the anti-government, anti-Sandinista "pastoral message" of nine Nicaraguan bishops to that country's believers.

CIA has been seeking to cash in on all kinds of religious and communal conflicts by directing the fanaticism of the believers into a channel that is bound to be profitable to the US. Indian newspapers have been extensively referring to the contacts of the Trans-Atlantic spy office with certain separatist organisations in action in the strategically important North-Eastern states and other areas of India. American secret services have their share of the responsibility for the Tamil-Singhalese strife in Sri Lanka.

CIA is trying to play on religious feeling in Arab countries as well. Its connections with the reactionary "Muslim Brotherhood" organisation have been disclosed by the Karavghi Tis Thefteras weekly. As the Communist and Workers Parties of the Arab countries have recently declared, "the imperialists and their accomplices want to use reactionary sections and movements operating behind the signboard of religion, for undermining national unity, and implanting anti-Communism and hostility towards all social progress, and for stoking up religious and communal strife.

To make Catholics hostile towards Socialist countries and obstruct dialogue between the Communists and Catholics in the anti-war and anti-imperialist movements, have been, in particular, the objectives that CIA pursued in concocting the so-called "Antonov case", one of the greatest acts of provocation ever staged by that subversive imperialist service. Quite a lot has already been written about CIA's involvement in the slander campaign over that Bulgarian citizen in connection with terrorist Agca's attempt on Pope John Paul II. The Unita of Rome has rightfully remarked that this campaign, designed to undermine people's faith in Socialism, is traceable to Langley, the headquarters of the US spy centre.

In carrying on their political and ideological activities, the US governing quarters extensively rely on the conservative organisations inside the country which have come to be known as "New Religious Right". They have no reason to complain about being overlooked by the top Washington officials who have been addressing

their functions and meeting their leaders. Among the organisations most notorious for their dyed-in-the-wool anti-Communism, one can mention the "Moral Majority", "Institute of Religion and Democracy", and "Christian Voice", to mention just a few.

In a bid to win over influential religious associations and centres, Washington has been giving more and more attention to the Vatican. American visitors have been coming over there more often than before. They included the White House master himself as well as the Vice-President, and other top American government officials, so fond of talking about the affinity of their views with the Vatican's position. Diplomatic ~~rx~~ relations were re-established last January between the US and the Vatican after a break of over a hundred years. The very fact of relations of this kind being established at all is known to be a normal international practice. What has drawn the attention of the world community, however, is that this announcement came just when the US had begun to station Cruise missiles and Pershing-2s on West European soil in spite of the protests of large sections of the masses, including a number of religious organisations. When the US Ambassador to the Vatican presented his credentials to the Pope last April, he found it necessary to emphasise the "community of ideals" of both sides.

The development of relations with the Vatican and Reagan's recent meeting with the Pope in Alaska have been interpreted in the US as one of the factors of the election campaign of the present head of the US Administration. As the Washington Post has noted in this context, the President's aids have conceded that this meeting has been designed to build up support for Reagan from the Catholic electorate. The Paris newspaper Le Monde found that the cordiality demonstrated by Reagan and John Paul II attested to an affinity between them going beyond the limits of protocol exchanges. Such an election campaign exercise has been one of particular significance for the American President, considering that the overwhelming majority of the US Catholic bishops have taken up a position of disapproval of the militarist trend of his foreign policy, notably its nuclear aspect.

American Catholic bishops have not been alone in their refusal of blind support for the militarist course of the present US Administration. Similar views are held by the Protestant National Council of Churches, and a number of other religious associations which the reactionary sections of US society have branded as "false prophets", "wolves in sheep's skin", etc. Protests against the threat of nuclear war have been coming from many representatives of the religious communities in Europe, Latin America and other parts of the world. In spite of the bid of US imperialism to make more intensive use of the "religious weapon" in pursuit of its supremacy ambitions, resistance of realistically-minded religious circles to these plans is mounting.

(Pravda, June 23. In full.)

CSO: 1812/241

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS VISIT NUCLEAR INSTITUTE--The following report has come from Dubna where the Joint Nuclear Research Institute is situated. The collective today received journalists from 30 European, American, Asian and African countries who are accredited to Moscow. The correspondents were acquainted with the scientific research which is being conducted and told about cooperation with the European Nuclear Research Organization and other major scientific centres in the world. [Text] [LD240439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

SOVIET-ARGENTINE SOCIETY--Yet another international society was created today. A founding meeting was held in Moscow of the Soviet-Argentine Society, at which the society's statute was adopted and central board elected. Melnichenko, minister of the USSR Medical Industry, was elected chairman of the new society. According to the statisticians' data, the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies comprises at present 80 Soviet associations and societies of friendship with individual countries. They number over 50 million members. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

TUNISIAN ENGINEERING SCHOOL COOPERATION--The Moscow Construction Engineering Institute and the Tunisian National School of Engineering have signed a 3-year cooperation agreement at a ceremony in the Tunisian capital. The agreement provides for the continuation of the development of relations between the two institutes. The Tunisian minister of higher education and Tunisian scientific quarters received the delegation of the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute and expressed their high appreciation for Soviet-Tunisian relations. The minister pointed to the high professional level of the Soviet teachers and to the usefulness and effectiveness of cooperation between the two institutes and called for continued development of this cooperation. [Text] [LD240230 Moscow International Service in Arab 1630 GMT 22 Jun 84 LD]

CSO: 1807/266

NATIONAL

NOVGOROD OBKOM CHIEF ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, PATRIOTISM, MIGRATION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 84 p 4

[Article: "Memory of the Kray"]

[Text] N. A. Antonov, First Secretary of the Novgorod Obkom of the CPSU, Reflects on Some Problems of Patriotic Education

"Yes, our city is special," stressed Nikolai Afans'evich Antonov at the very beginning of his reflections. "Lord Novgorod the Great" they called it in ancient times, noting not only its seniority in age among Russian cities (this year marks 1,125 years since the first mention of Novgorod in manuscripts), but also its great services--martial, economic and cultural--to Russia. Mt. Volkhova, which cuts the city in half, is an unusual storehouse of treasures. Valentin Yanin, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has written in one of his works that hundreds of thousands of rare and unique objects have been discovered in Novgorod in a magnificent state of preservation, while they have not remained intact elsewhere. In this scholar's opinion, this is equivalent to the discovery of a whole civilization.

I want to mention right away, however, that although we are conducting this conversation in a monument-city, a museum-city, the conversation has, in itself, a general significance. It concerns everyone. In the young, newborn settlement on the BAM, the idea of the education of memory and by memory is very relevant and important. It does not matter whether we are talking about hoary ages or about events and heroes of the recent past.

...This is already history--recent, but still history: the front line in the Patriotic War passed across the soil of Novgorod. When the liberators entered the streets of the old city, only 40 buildings remained "alive." The figure is well known: the total damage inflicted by the fascist occupation amounted to 11 billion rubles in Novgorod....

I would like to recall the time, also an historical one already, which has, in my view, a priceless educational value. Almost half of the people living in the country now were born after the war. Do all of them know that the liberation of the kray in January 1944 coincided with the reconstruction of industrial enterprises, with the rebirth of the kolkhoz fields and that

restoration work began as early as in the summer of 1944? Or that archeological and museum activity resumed? They say that erecting walls is a craft and that erecting them from ruins is an art....

To send means for the restoration of monuments in the ruin and famine of war-- this very fact indicates the principled party conception with respect to memory and the recognition of its great role in the moral evolution of the personality. Just so. Any retreat and deviation from these positions, no matter how they are manifested, I consider as a loss, above all for educational influence on people. For that reason, the scope of restoration work in the oblast is huge. We strive to retain it at that level.

You have probably noticed that the Novgorod Sofia is in the woods. Exterior restoration work is taking place on it. Very recently, a wonderful museum of old wooden architecture, the "Vitoslavlitsa," was established essentially in character with the city. Many of its exhibits, carefully recovered from all areas of Novgorod soil, were literally snatched from destruction. Now, everything is done for their preservation. Now, our children and grandchildren in future decades will be able to discover this beauty for themselves.

--How can this lesson be made more effective?

--Instruction in, knowledge of and introduction to history, have, of course, an educational influence. But we underestimate, I think, the part played by the preservation of memory. Just as in other regions, thousands and thousands of young patriots in our oblast traveled the roads to national feats in the Patriotic War. The names of many earlier unknown heroes were established by them, and extensive material was collected on the martial path of military units and on the exploits of the partisans who fought on our soil. Even so, not enough has been accomplished.

The sad duty fell to me to defend our native land on the Volkhov front as leader of an infantry platoon and later a company commander. The battle at Novgorod was extremely heavy. I will quote an excerpt from the small book, "By Roads of Military and Labor Glory," published recently here in Novgorod:

"Particularly bloody battles were fought for a section of the Spasskaya Polist'--Myasnoy Bor highway. The soldiers called it 'The Valley of Death.' At one time, a thick forest, difficult to traverse, stopped hiding the fighters after a battle lasting many days. An avalanche of fire singed the crowns of the trees and felled the tree trunks; a mass of wood pulp formed monstrous obstructions. People did not walk or even run across them, but crawled under the obstructions, lowering themselves into watery craters and bog, traversing them with difficulty, meter by meter!

"...Instead of trenches, they raised earth and timber ramparts. On the treacherous marsh, they built earth and timber pill-boxes on rafts."

There are innumerable examples of heroism manifested on our soil. We have still not been able to tell about each one or name all the heroes. But they have said that no one is forgotten....

Over 10 years ago, volunteer workers appeared among the Moscow restorers. Who were these people who put in order the grave of the great Russian historian Tatishchev, the Vysoko-Petrovskiy monastery, the church of Troitsa v Listakh, the museum-house of F. I. Shalyapin, the country estates in Tsaritsyn, Kuzminki and Kuskov, as well as tens of other objects? Mostly they were Kom-somol youth: workers, students, PTU pupils and school children.

We know about this patronage experiment with youth involving historical and cultural monuments in Moscow and its environs, and now in the Yaroslav area. But I think that we are developing this initiative insufficiently. How much we could accomplish throughout the country with hot young strength! Most importantly, we could use this process of participation in monument restoration as a priceless moral lesson.

--Nikolai Afans'evich, in your opinion, what is the meaning of the "economic effect" of history? Is it being used on Novgorod soil?

--It is difficult to speak of the "economic use" of historical monuments, but nevertheless.... Here is an example: if the historical surroundings of a person's residence are ennobling, the person lives in a state of spiritual comfort and experiences--perhaps not always consciously--a state of moral and spiritual uplift.... It is clear that anyone who is filled with such feelings, is filled with this joy, will also work better than someone who has developed feelings of indifference to his "native hearth." This is especially noticeable in new cities where there is no ennobling elevation of architectural thought. You simply cannot measure the weight of such an intangible thing as memory. I have not seen any special sociological works on this subject. But it is still obvious: even an index such as population migration is significantly lower where there is an historical environment and where this environment receives the necessary attention.

We sometimes encounter the word combination "the spirit of the region." I consider that this is not an abstract concept. The hidden sense of spirit is always expressed in some sort of material forms. In the originality of nature and the uniqueness of architecture; it is more frequent in the local costumes of the inhabitants and less so in accent. This spirit is especially noticeable in settlements and small old cities. Journalists, who now quite often turn their attention to these places, note (and always with involuntary surprise) that the planning organs are not so preoccupied here with the "flight" of young people to the giant cities somewhere nearby. What is the reason? Is it the intelligent organization of physical production or economic factors? It is these, too, of course. But let us think about it together: why is it that where unique aspects of national character are preserved, where the folk esthetic ideal is actively alive and manifests itself in various forms (song, costume, ceremonies, etc.), the "desire to relocate" arises much more rarely? By the way, here too the patterns of "mass culture" thrust upon us hourly by the West penetrate much less fully (if they penetrate at all).

--Undoubtedly, the development of cities certainly presupposes new construction. How can a judicious balance be kept in an ancient city?

--We resolve this problem in the following way: the historical center of Novgorod will remain as it is now—a zone of rest for the city-dwellers. There is a large green massif here, and in spring the center is drowned in lilac. We have removed all industrial enterprises from the central zone, except for one with completely clean technology that is practically noiseless.

We live surrounded by monuments. We are proud of this. We love our city because of this and its unique appearance. We try not to distort this appearance; if new buildings are constructed, they are planned so that they do not obscure the old silhouettes. A very correct decision was made, as is known, with respect to the construction of a huge tourist complex in Suzdal. The new low buildings did not disturb the landscape of the old city. I think that, in many respects, this is also our way.

--It was reported in the press that the restorers, the Grekovs, restored the frescoes of the Kovelevskii church in Novgorod. Then an argument arose: is it worthwhile returning the restored marvel to an old building? Academician Likhachev even supported the idea of their being preserved elsewhere.

--I think that the argument over the frescoes is one of principle. Essentially, this discussion was about whether great works of art should be assembled in major cultural centers or whether every city, even a small one, has the right to objects of national veneration. I believe that in a city far from the capital, these sacred objects create a cultural mood which educates and uplifts young people who are born here. We are all interested in having cultured, esthetically educated people live not only in the metropolis.

As far as the frescoes of Spasa na Kovaleve are concerned, I will simply say that, having been restored, they must be found where they were painted and where they remained for centuries, up to the very recent past. You have undoubtedly noticed that in Novgorod there is not one old structure positioned carelessly. The place selected for a monument always has an esthetic, economic or political significance. The same may be said of frescoes. It is one thing (and one impression) to look at them in a museum and another to see them in the place intended and carefully selected for them; the place whose expedience for these frescoes was scrupulously considered. I am certain that we will be able to provide all the necessary conditions for the preservation of the frescoes within the area of the old church. Under current cultural conditions, the preservation of historical relics can be guaranteed not only in the center, but in the interior as well....

The "spirit of the region," about which we spoke, is extremely important for the maturation of young spirits; such relics make it come alive.

12249

CSO: 1800/276

NATIONAL

UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP MEMBER RECANTS

Kiev LITERATURNIA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian No 20, 17 May 84 p 7

[Published statement by Oles' Berdnyk, dated May 1984: "Declaration"]

[Text] On 14 March of this year the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to pardon O. P. Berdnyk, who was serving a sentence for criminal activity in conformity with Soviet law. The Presidium took into consideration that he had shown repentance, had harshly condemned his own actions, and had promised in the future not to do anything which could do detriment to our country's interests and would do everything possible to atone for his guilt.

O. P. Berdnyk has asked the editors of the newspaper LITERATURNIA UKRAYINA to publish his statement, which appears below.

The humane act on the part of this republic's supreme legislative body -- the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine -- to release me and give me the opportunity to live and work as a free man, has reconfirmed the validity and profound correctness of my decision -- to sever once and for all any and all ties with ideas and forces which could cause harm to the homeland. It is difficult for someone who has not experienced the pain of going astray and downfall to understand my joy of rebirth. But I would like all my true friends to share this joy of mine at my spring renewal and liberation from the clutches of a hostile ideology.

It was my lot to know the bitterness of downfall, when intolerable irresponsibility in my actions and failure to heed the harsh laws governing the class struggle in the world arena, plus distorted appraisals of certain events in public affairs in the USSR led to a situation where I committed a serious crime against the homeland and enabled our ideological enemies to utilize my name, documents and letters in a hostile campaign of slander and foul disparagement directed against my native land. I was meted punishment in conformity with Soviet laws.

At first I looked for various reasons as an explanation of what had happened. But such explanations did not diminish my great burden of guilt in the slightest. I therefore took a different path -- the only correct one: to subject everything which had happened to a thoughtful, rigorous analysis of intellect and feelings,

in order to make my way out of this hostile quagmire. There is only one key to accomplish this -- honesty to my own people.

Unconditional condemnation of the actions which brought me to the prisoner's dock helped me accomplish a resolute internal housecleaning, getting rid of arrogance, feelings of insult and injury, false notions, and self-adulation. I clearly realize that the slightest flirtation with the world of imperialism and pseudodemocratic irresponsibility in the ideological conflict with the enemies of peace inevitably lead into the camp of the enemies of our homeland. This helped me ruthlessly cut off the slightest doubts about my place in the battle of ideas, helped me condemn my culpability and return to the bosom of my homeland. Freed from the weight of false sentiments and hoax of obligation to those who were creating an apologia of so-called "defense of rights," I saw in a true light the sinister schemes of the Western intelligence services -- an attempt to create an organized "opposition" in the USSR, subsequently utilizing it to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria in the Western press, on radio and television.

Of course they had nothing whatsoever to do with the desire to "foster" implementation of the Helsinki Agreements. This was clearly evident in my conversations with persons attached to the former U.S. consulate in Kiev, or Peter Osnos, Moscow correspondent for the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, who had made importunate requests for critical, tendentious materials about life in the USSR, which could be used for ideological sabotage.

Representatives of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists abroad were also eager customers for such materials. Their newspapers and magazines heaped flattery on various latter-day "oppositionists," desiring only one thing -- to place as much ideological dynamite as possible into the consciousness of broad segments of the Ukrainian emigré community and in the souls of unstable persons in the Soviet Ukraine.

Time has revealed that which had been painstakingly camouflaged, even for the most gullible individuals. I am not talking about the cynics -- they knew from the very start with whom they were dealing! In the first place, sharp criticism of shortcomings or abuses is encouraged by the party and government if it is done in a legal manner and motivated by concern for improving things. Numerous critical materials published in the press are incomparably sharper than the "documents" which have been passed to the West by gullible individuals. But the entire point is that this "criticism" was being forwarded not to our country's leaders but to enemies of the USSR, for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet system. The anti-Soviets could make use of "any little scrap," as one of Gogol's characters stated. In the second place, all channels for transmitting tendentious materials to the West (I know this for a fact) were in the hands of American and other Western correspondents, employees of wire services, embassies, consulates -- and all this was being coordinated by special centers in the imperialist powers, which not only were the instigators of this entire "human rights" campaign but also provoked uninformed and unstable individuals to commit anti-Soviet acts, grossly violating the Helsinki Agreements and the spirit of détente.

There is no need to argue the fact! It is all right there in plain sight. And let the gentlemen from the intelligence services and their hangers-on from emigré circles stop shoving under the noses of diplomats and Congressmen various "protests" and "documents" about "human rights violations" in the USSR, about instances of ideological persecution, for they themselves have concocted the whole affair, from beginning to end.

The Helsinki Agreements are a truly wonderful, praiseworthy political action taken by 35 nations. It is a manifestation of the collective wisdom of peoples which desire to strengthen the foundations of new relations in a world in which there will be neither violence nor war, opening up an era of boundless cooperation and joyful creative effort. Is there really a "choice" between the grand cause of universal peace and obvious provocation by ideological saboteurs?

I therefore have every right to say to all those who wander about the twisted paths of ideology, who have fallen for the tricks of the class enemy, who have taken the path of betrayal and who have emigrated to the West: "Try for a moment to forget your injured feelings, your arrogance, your anger, the craving to take revenge for your fate, the unquestioned tragedy and drama of your personal situation and answer honestly and objectively the following question: can you truthfully say that the passing of tendentious materials to the West via diplomatic representatives and correspondents, materials which subsequently have been widely utilized in slanderous attacks against the homeland, that all this has fostered implementation of the Helsinki Agreements, the main catchword of which is: 'Peace and security in Europe'?! Can you state with a clear conscience that all this ideological cacophony, which has gone on for years, has helped achieve mutual understanding between peoples, has fostered confidence, and has created an atmosphere of tranquility and calm dialogue?!"

On the contrary! such activities are being transformed into a delayed-action demolition charge, with which they are attempting to destroy the delicate fabric of international détente.

I began to see the light. I came to the realization that the Western intelligence services were attempting to instigate the creation of so-called "defense of human rights" groups, so that they could subsequently utilize them to influence public opinion in the West for purposes hostile to socialism.

Can this be called fostering implementation of the Helsinki Agreements?!

If this is "fostering," then what is cynicism and hoax, deception and the most vile provocation? The horns of imperialism and Zionism poke out from behind such "fostering"! Mephistophelian laughter can be heard from behind the back of the "well-wishers," who obligingly lauded such irresponsible statements, engendered by dazzled arrogance and erroneous conclusions proceeding from various phenomena.

There is an old saying: If your enemy praises you, you must have committed some foolishness!

Just give some thought to why the most reactionary circles in the West, and particularly Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, have grabbed for such "documents" and "indictments." Do you want to stand side by side with such a rabid fascistic OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] leader as Stet'ko, who said in one of his speeches that even if half the population of the Ukraine perishes in a thermonuclear war, after the war they will build their "United Ukraine." So that is the way it is! A "United Ukraine" on the bones and ashes of 25 million Ukrainians, amidst radioactive rubble?!

Here we have a "messiah" with mad ravings about a nuclear resolution to the destiny of the Ukraine, extending his hands to you! Are you going to shake his hand? Are you going to stand alongside the butchers of Beirut, Grenada, Ulster, and Vietnam?

I must be honest about it and admit that we were sitting on the "cuckoo's egg" of ideological saboteurs, believing it to be our own child. But when the chick pecked its way through the shell and proceeded to sing hostile songs at the top of its voice, it was obvious we were in league with the devil! Are we supposed to deceive ourselves, cringing and fawning before the "golden calf"?! For what? For me the question has been resolved unequivocally -- I am returning home, that is, to the homeland. I shall stay with it forever, in joys and in sorrow!

I am sure that some of those, particularly M. Rudenko and L. Luk'yanenko, who have been ensnared by the enemy, would leave the path of antipatriotism and voluntary self-emigration, but they are impeded by a lack of true courage -- the courage to take a good long look at themselves, to drive out of their psychological makeup the phony image of an unjustly injured and persecuted "struggler after the truth." They are enamored with their own affliction. It is sometimes impossible to cure such people! The dross of hoax and self-flattery must be knocked out and reduced to ashes. And they must be born anew!

And what if the disparagers and slanderers in the West dump you from their yoke of provocation?!

I would like to add a few words of caution to those who sometimes listen to Western "voices," those who desire bourgeois enticements, who have become enmeshed in the nets of imperialist beguilers. Remembering my own bitter experience, I say to them: "Heed the call of your heart, and take a look at the 'beacons' which beckon to you!"

What can they give peoples other than a road to nowhere, other than antagonism and enmity, other than a fight for a bigger piece of the money pie, other than the cult of debauchery, banditry and violence? Even the space age will not help them refurbish their decaying social environment, but will merely bring the denouement closer! Are they not using the power of scientific genius to make preparations for a space war?

Should we seek to emulate them, we who seek not only to do away with poverty, ignorance and injustice in the world but also -- and above all else! -- to educate a new man, capable of taking on a mission of cosmic proportions, to transform the world according to the law of beauty, creativity and joy,

capable of carrying the relay baton of life and intelligence to other worlds?!

Are the apologists of the moneybag capable of such deeds?

I believe the answer is crystal-clear. It is dictated by history. And the position taken by every honest person should also be clear. The choice is either to plunge into the murky gloom of nothingness together with the world of liars, deceivers, tyrants and bloodsuckers, or to march together with one's own people, with the builders of a new world, with the socialist community -- seeking to build the powerful foundations of a better life for man -- a difficult, strenuous, but wonderful undertaking!

I shall follow this road forever!

In order to do away once and for all with all speculation in regard to this declaration, let my friends and enemies know that I am sincerely repentant about the crime I have committed, and I swear that I shall never again break the laws of my country.

I do not choose to form a "fifth column" in my native land, to risk ending up in the camp of traitors to the homeland!

I want to be forever with my beloved homeland -- in times of calm and in stormy weather! We have only one mother, and there can be no other!

3024

CSO: 1811/63

NATIONAL

'BRAINWASHING' EFFECT OF ROCK MUSIC ON YOUTH DEPLORED

LD021534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 2 Jul 84

[From the YUNOST program presented by journalist Galina Yershova]

[Text] [Yershova] In one of our programs we discussed so-called "youth music" and the enthusiasm that some young people have exclusively for music from the West. We discussed the question of whether there is any link between a liking for fashion and the moral potential of the personality, and if so, then in what way are they interdependent? We are going to continue that discussion today. It is conducted, along lines suggested by your letters, by Igor Anisimov, a music specialist and teacher at the Krasnodar Institute of Culture and Vladimir Makarov, who edits the music page on the newspaper KOMSOMOLETS KUBANI.

[Makarov] Without doubt, like any other artform music does have an influence both upon a person's views and upon his esthetic tastes and even on his world outlook. But a perfectly natural process of selection takes place. For a person who possesses some taste already, some cultural level and some views, well, it is a very difficult thing no doubt to shift him from these positions simply by hearing some phonograph record or by some enthusiasm for some musical directions or other.

[Yershova] We are now talking about people who are 14, 15 or 16 years of age, even 18 years of age. If we say that they themselves choose what they choose, then we can talk about their basis. I remember very clearly two contrasting letters: one was from a young man who wrote that he didn't agree with us when we opposed some types of music that, in general, are insulting to the dignity of the Soviet person--a calm letter, inviting discussion and argument; and another letter from a group of kids calling themselves great experts in rock music, and this letter was a scandalous thing, very crude, and they did not sign their names.

[Makarov] My attitude to such letters is not even one of regarding them with special attention. I do not like having anything to do with such letters. An article which I wrote also brought a great many letters to the editorial board. Some of them were signed with actual names and addresses, that is to say, the person was saying, well, those are my views, that is what I think. But the bulk of the letters were anonymous: they

were signed by nicknames of one sort or another, or were simply left unsigned. But how can one talk seriously about the position, about the position in life of people who in defending views of a particular kind try to hide their names and are unwilling to say who they are? I do not take these people seriously. Why? Because a person only hides behind a mask when he does not have views of his own, or, if he does have them, when he is so unsure of them that he quite simply is frightened of defending them in open argument.

[Anisimov] I think that we definitely have to talk about the culture or lack of culture of a certain part of young people. Those young people who have precise positions in life, who know what it is that they are striving for, these young people find their way in musical life in a far more literate way, whilst young people who lack a definite culture, who lack definite ideals, they pick up the exterior attributes of the music, and some young people follow this. And what we are talking about here is not so much a conscious path as an involuntary, imitative element. I am very fond of jazz music. Music which gives a maximum of information, be it classical music, jazz or light music or rock music, that is the only music that has the right to exist and to live for a long time. The music which we are now talking about has absolutely no content beyond a malicious one. If you take some of these songs and translate them, it turns out that they contain nothing that conveys any definite information.

[Yershova] Volodya, I took it from your article, so to speak, that you know what they are singing about.

[Makarov] The thing is this. No form of art exists--indeed, it is impossible for it to exist--which does not carry along with it some kind of underlying political or ideological concepts, and quite naturally modern rock music, which is so popular amongst young people throughout the whole world, cannot fail to remain isolated from certain political and ideological processes which are now taking place upon the planet. These ideas have been used in their day by American centers of sabotage which have invested not inconsiderable resources in seeing to it that records reaching the Soviet Union have some kind of ideological effect upon the minds of our young people. And this thesis was formulated very precisely by Allan Dulles, one of the forefathers of the CIA: He said that if we teach Soviet young people to sing our songs and to dance to them, then sooner or later we will teach them to think in the way that we need them to think. Those are the tasks they set themselves, and they are still pursuing them. Take the press, now. You read in the press that a fairly large percentage of the population in Italy, the FRG and even in France is voting for all kinds of neo-Nazi parties. The same thing is happening in America. And as a result of this many present-day musical rock groups have started to preach neo-Fascism. Take groups like Sparks and Kiss, which proclaim the cult of violence and the cult of the superman. Kill! You can do anything with strength! These groups are primitive ones, they are intended for juveniles, those aged 15 or 16. I have just been working on the translation of a record which is called "The Number of the Beast." Essentially the disc amounts to the group preaching the approach of the end of the world. What are they saying? They say that today you can do anything,

because our life is nothing more than a ridiculous illusion. Hit, kill, do whatever you want, steal. This world in which you are doing all this is nothing more than an illusion, and all the things you do are illusions, too. One thing is beyond doubt. These groups are envisaged and these groups are financed because they are of advantage, they serve as a kind of ideological battering ram aimed not just against their own young people in the West, but against our young people, too. It seems to me, therefore, that it is wrong to think: "We don't listen to the text, so it makes no difference to us what they are singing about. We don't understand them, we only listen to the musical part, the exterior." That's not so. That's not what happens.

[Yershova] There's music; and there's simply rhythm, isn't there?

[Anisimov] Naturally, when people are 15 years old they want to jump around, and with due consideration for this, it is sufficient even to add one or two words to this bouncing tune, this rhythm, and one can already say that the ideological musical sabotage has taken place. A rhythmic tune, as a rule, is a kind of a musical drug, and here of course there can be no talk whatsoever of any musical side. It is simply rhythm-music. Perhaps it would be incorrect to call it music for dancing to: it is rather the rhythmic noise of the crowd, the rhythm which sets this crowd going.

[Makarov] It is indeed very difficult to argue about taste, and when I had the opportunity to talk to these young people who enjoy music which I cannot take, although a great many examples of rock music I like very much, they say, but we like this music, and that's all there is to it, and we couldn't care less about what's behind it. Why in fact does art exist, in particular why does musical art exist? It is called upon to restore a person's vital strength, it is called upon to inspire a person to action, to activity. Real art is art which regenerates, which embellishes and makes our life more harmonious.

I would just like to say, if any of these kids who are fans of this punk-rock are listening to this program, I would like to say this to them: It's some old chap who understands all these musical trends perfectly who is sitting there and saying that there is a category of ill-educated kinds of low cultural standards, and if we give them this bait they will start twitching to it and making a cult of it. I for one feel hurt by what these kids are doing, because they really are being made fools. Everything they do, everything they undertake, everything they come out with is programmed. To me the role they play is a very unattractive one, because these people who strive for some kind of individuality and who want to present themselves somehow in an individual way are, in reality, deprived of this individuality. It's a system for the brainwashing of the individual. In order to be a personality it is essential that you think for yourself. And if a person does think for himself, whether he likes it or not, he will take an interest in what is being said and what is being advocated by those people whom he worships. And as soon as a person begins to think about this these idols will cease to be idols as far as he is concerned.

REGIONAL

TAJIK CP CC BURO ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Report: "At the Buro of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] The increased socialist obligations of the personnel of the agro-industrial complex in Fayzabadskiy and Khovalingskiy rayons on increasing production and procurement and upgrading the quality of fodder in 1984 were considered and approved at the regular session of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro session. It was deemed necessary to ensure extensive support and dissemination of the initiatives in these rayons, to intensify organizational and political work for the extensive development of socialist competition and to mobilize the labor collectives for the stockpiling of 6-month reserves of coarse and fresh fodder in all farms.

Steps were considered to ensure the successful implementation of the plans for the economic and social development of the republic during the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The party committees, the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, the Tajik trade unions, the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee and ministries and departments were instructed to take steps for the strict implementation of the plan for the first half of the year and to create a base for the successful implementation of this year's plan. The work of all enterprises must be studied, particularly those which are failing to fulfil their assignments on marketing and labor productivity. Lagging, wherever it has been allowed to occur, must be eliminated and available reserves for improving the work must be harnessed.

The Central Committee Buro discussed the course of the implementation of the retail trade plan in the republic. The lag in implementing retail trade assignments developed by the Tajik SSR Ministry of Trade, the Tajik Consumer Union and the trade organizations in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Kulyab Oblast, Dushanbe and Gissarskiy, Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy, Fayzabadskiy and some other cities and rayons in the republic was deemed unjustified. The need was stressed to consider the situation with the implementation of trade plans by each trade organization and to take immediate steps to eliminate lagging. It is important, the buro noted, to enhance the level of organizational work for the further development and improvement of trade and to organize the work in such a way as to ensure the rhythmical and strict implementation of the 1984 trade plan.

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro considered the procedure for work with working people's letters and petitions on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Tajik SSR and the CP of Tajikistan and steps to strengthen discipline and public order and to intensify the dissemination of legal knowledge in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast.

The CP of Tajikistan Central Committee Buro also considered other matters related to economic and cultural construction in the republic.

5003

CSO: 1830/544

REGIONAL

KARDAMAVICHYUS ON LITHUANIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 30 Mar 84), pp 24-34

[Excerpts from article by Vitautas Kardamavichyus, candidate member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "Toward New Successes: Results of Reports and Elections in the Lithuanian SSR Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] In the republic party organization, reports and elections have come to a close. Reports were given on work done in 5271 party groups, 3,704 shop and 5,622 primary party organizations and 58 party gorkoms and raykoms.

Those giving reports at the reporting-election meetings and the communists who spoke analyzed how each family of communists, each elective organ and each party member are carrying out the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress, and decrees of the May and November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and how they are improving party leadership of production and organizational and ideological work.

Almost 98 percent of the party members met in party group report meetings. More than 70 percent of the communists participating in the meetings spoke at them. Communists also participated actively in meetings of shop and primary party organizations. Practically all delegates participated in the work of city and rayon party conferences; 978 persons spoke. One out of three speakers were workers or kolkhozniks; 31 percent were women.

At the party meetings and conferences, communists unanimously approved the peaceful domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and pledged through selfless labor to make a worthy contribution to fulfillment of 11th Five-Year Plan plan quotas and to further strengthening the economic and defensive power of our native land.

The communists came to the unanimous opinion that the overall trend towards an improvement of economic indicators is a result

of the strengthening of party, state and labor discipline. In resolutions adopted at the meetings and conferences, even stricter application of the means of social, administrative and economic influence was planned for those who break labor discipline, drunks, and those who steal public property; it was also planned to use every opportunity to make sure that a health labor climate prevails in every collective, so that not only yearly plans but also plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and adopted socialist obligations might be successfully fulfilled and socialist responsibility might be carried out.

A lively and mutually beneficial discussion took place concerning questions of the further improvement in the style and methods of party work. Delegates speaking at the conferences unanimously supported orders and measures developed by the CPSU Central Committee aimed at continued improvement of the style and methods of work and the decisive battle with the red-tape style of management. The party demands that the number of decrees and conferences be kept to a minimum, particularly the duration of the conferences, that a majority of mass measures be carried out after work, and that more time be given to active work among the masses. It is recommended that the work of a party organization or labor collective not be judged by how many and what measures they have passed or decrees they have enacted, but according to the actual situation in production and worker education, the solution of social problems, and the status of party, state and labor discipline. The conferences obliged gorkoms, raykoms and their buros to continually work at improving the style and methods of labor, not only in party organizations but also in soviet agencies and trade union and komsomol organizations, so as to increase their authority and their role in public life in every way possible.

Improvement in the style and methods of labor received a great deal of attention at the 26th Party Conference of the city of Shyaulayay. Conference delegates discussed how to eliminate work shortcomings and stressed the necessity of consolidating the forms and methods of work in all collectives in accordance with the needs of the time. Moreover, there are many good examples, worthy of imitation, in the work of the Shyaulayay communists.

The party gorkom and its buro focus the attention of party organizations on the solution of the important problems of improving the effectiveness and the intensification of the economy and on increasing the responsibility of party organizations for the fulfillment of state plans; that continually emphasize that good results can only be obtained through cooperative efforts supported by the initiative and activity of party organizations, and through strict observation of the principles of collective leadership.

During the period under review, the required amount of attention was devoted to problems of organizational-party work. Continued concern was shown for strengthening party ranks and for the training of young communists. In 1983, the republic party organization was increased by 7030 communists, i.e., it grew by 3.1 percent. During the reporting-election campaign alone, 2526 of the best representatives of workers, kolkhozniks and intelligentsia were admitted to the party. Party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and goskhoses accepted more mechanics and livestock

workers as candidates for party membership. There was an increase in workers in the Kaunas and Panevezhis municipal party organizations and of workers and kolkhozniks in the party organizations of the city of Kapsukas and Skuodasskiy, Kretingskiy, Shyalyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Kupishkskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Shilutskiy and Rokishkskiy Rayons. This is not the case everywhere, however. Fewer workers were trained and accepted into the party in the Druskininkay and Klaypeda municipal organizations, and party organizations in Raseynskiy, Vil nyusskiy and Ionavskiy Rayons had a decline in the number of workers and kolkhozniks accepted, and accepted fewer than the average for rural rayons of the republic. During the last three years since the previous reporting party conferences, the republic party organization has grown by almost 16,000 members; 186,835 communists were united in their ranks as of 1 January.

After perusing materials from meetings and conferences that have already been held, we see that questions of improving the structure of party organizations have been analyzed in them in depth. The problem of the growth of the number of the lower party links is particularly emphasized. It is clear that the more shop organizations and party groups there are, the more effectively economic, ideological and political education work can be organized in shops, brigades and farms. Also the role of each party member is increasing significantly, and his responsibility for the common welfare is increasing. Over the last 3 years, the number of party committees in the republic has increased by 55, and primary party organizations have increased by 292; more than 100 primary party organizations with party bureaus have been added; 383 shop party organizations have been established, as well as 832 party groups. The number of labor collectives with no party organizations in them has decreased. These structural changes have made it possible to strengthen the party influence on the solution of economic and political problems. Communists taking part in the discussions emphasized the need to increase the number of party groups in brigades, as well as a need to make them more active in their work.

In the small collectives and brigades, where there are still no opportunities for establishing party organizations, party organizers are being chosen to carry out organizational and political work. Approximately 8,000 communists are carrying out this public mission in the republic. The new form of work is being widely used in Zarasayskiy, Shalchininkskiy, and Kapsukskiy Rayons. Considering the wishes expressed by communists, party gorkoms and raykoms should hold party organizer seminars more often, generalize the experience of their work, and give them the necessary procedural and practical help.

One of the most important tasks of effective organizational party work is the unconditional implementation of adopted decrees. It has been correctly emphasized in accountability reports and in speeches by many communists that the most immediate and long-term tasks of party organization intended to solve certain problems must be specifically and clearly stated in the party meeting decree. It is therefore necessary that all points of the decree be specific, so that they might be monitored and so that the

responsible executors and time periods might be indicated therein. The most important thing, however, is to organize fulfillment of the adopted resolutions in an exacting and business-like manner and to attain workable results.

In examining the various spheres of collective life and in analyzing the scope and results of its work, communists have an active positive influence on the business of collectives by the various forms of their activity, and they provide constant party monitoring of implementation of party and state decrees.

Commissions for monitoring of the administrative activity make an important contribution to the strengthening of party control in the economy. At the present time, approximately 90 percent of the 3,775 commissions created within the primary party organizations of the republic are analyzing economic problems. However, the conclusion can be drawn from the reports of commission chairmen at meetings that all commissions are still not working creatively and with initiative throughout the year. The constant attention of elective party organs must be given to questions concerning the purposefulness and effectiveness of commission work, generalization of the forms and methods of their activity and member training. It would also be worthwhile to learn from comrades, i.e., from the residents of Kretinga. As of 1981, their party organization has been used as a reference point in the republic due to the accumulation of progressive experience in matters of monitoring administrative activity, and a specific area of control has been chosen--problems of the efficiency of livestock breeding.

The Kretingskiy party raykom and primary party organizations are showing particular concern for one of the most massive forms of party control in the rayon--the work of commissions for monitoring administrative activity. Commissions such as this have been established in 29 out of 34 organizations of the rayon agroindustrial association. Administrative activity regarding improved efficiency in livestock breeding is monitored by 20 commissions. The activity of the commissions is closely related to local production conditions and labor results. While previously the commissions were more concerned with problems of milk production, lately most of them monitor beef and pork production.

By increasing the production of livestock products and their sale to the state, the communists of Kretingskiy Rayon have strengthened party control over the establishment of a strong feed base. In 1983, an average 28.9 quintals of grain were milled from each hectare; on the whole this was almost 11,000 tons of grain more than in 1982. The rayon holds one of the foremost places in the republic in terms of the amount of procured grass feeds per standard head of cattle. In terms of qualitative livestock breeding indicators, the people of Kretinga have substantially exceeded the average republic indicator. Obviously, the fact that 70 percent of committee chairmen chosen in Kretingskiy Rayon have a higher or secondary education has a great deal of influence on the successful operation of the commissions.

Problems in the selection, placement and training of personnel were examined from all sides at the meetings and conferences. It was observed that primary party organizations and party gorkoms and raykoms are studying the personal qualities of people more carefully and in-depth; for this reason, competent specialists with authority in the labor collectives were directed to managerial work. The managers were presented with the task of providing a good microclimate in the collectives and the creation of organizational and economic conditions in which each member of the collective might be of the greatest use to society.

It should be mentioned that many communists who spoke during the reporting-election campaign on interrelations between managers and subordinates and on the assignment of young agricultural specialists and mass professions personnel in rural areas stressed the need for a comprehensive solution of economic and social questions, stressing that this is one of the most important conditions of management. Thus, L. Lelyukas, chief of mechanic workshops of Kemenay Kolkhoz, Pasvalskiy Rayon, said at the reporting-election meeting of the primary party organization:

"Although our kolkhoz is the farthest away from the rayon center, thanks to the efforts of the primary party organization and the administration we are able to have on the farm enough kolkhozniks from the mass professions--mechanics and livestock breeders. The guarantee of success is constant work at keeping young people in the village. We have many young people under 30. At present, 25 people are studying with a farm stipend at various educational institutions."

It can be concluded that municipal and rayon party organizations of the republic have markedly accelerated their work of late with managers of all links and categories. This is also indicated by the high achievements in the area of the economy and in the social and cultural realm as well as improvement in the overall qualitative makeup of personnel. More managers of collectives have been chosen from young, capable, educated specialists of the national economy, who have distinguished themselves by their organizational and administrative abilities and attractive human qualities; more women have been promoted to responsible positions, as well as people of different nationalities.

Some shortcomings, however, have not been avoided: hasty decisions in personnel placement, too much faith in individual managers, liberalism in regard to them, insufficient exactingness. Mistakes in the solution of personnel problems--this is not just the people who have comprised themselves or who are not coping with the tasks that have been entrusted to them; there is significant economic and moral damage to the collectives they are managing. Party committees and primary party organizations must be responsible for personnel work and must constantly use Leninist principles to manage the choice, placement and education of managers. They must be concerned not just with the working managers, but must also think about their future replacements. In essence, there must be an improvement in the work with management personnel reserves. We have learned to plan and draw up personnel reserves on paper. This is now our duty, having

here and there overcome firmly established formalism in the work with reserves to attain its practicability, quality, and reliability. We must concern ourselves with further training of personnel reserves according to plan, and with increasing their occupational and ideological and political level.

To touch each person, to train him in a spirit of communist conviction and to direct him to creative labor--this is the task for improving ideological work and increasing its effectiveness that was proposed at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the period under review, by using the multiple facilities for ideological influence and forms of this work, communists tried to give people belonging to different social groups and age categories a deep understanding of domestic and foreign policy of the party and Soviet government; through their active creative work they helped the fastest realization of the vital tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The arsenal of educational and indoctrinational resources were more fully utilized for this purpose and the best trained, competent and educated propagandists, capable of working with people were recruited. A great deal of attention was given to the effective political education and mass political studies.

However, as noted in the reports and discussions at reporting-election meetings and conferences, ideological, instructional and propaganda work must be more closely tied to a solution to economic and socioeconomic problems. More attention must be given to the labor, international and patriotic education of youth. Education work should also be accelerated where people live, there should be increased parent responsibility for the upbringing of their children and an improvement in preventive work with so-called "difficult" adolescents, to instill legal culture in society and respect for Soviet laws and the rules of socialist communal living.

It is gratifying that the work of all party groups and secretaries, shop and primary party organizations, buros, partkoms, raykoms and gorkoms without exception received a satisfactory evaluation.

During the period of the reporting-election campaign, the makeup of the elected party aktiv and party workers improved from a qualitative standpoint. There were more workers, rank-and-file kolkhozniks, engineering and technical workers, women and specialists of the national economy with a higher education among them. Workers and Kolkhozniks constitute 53.1 percent and women 33.4 percent of the committees and buros of primary party organizations. Some 70.1 percent of communists with a higher and incomplete higher education, 29.8 percent of engineering and technical workers and agricultural specialists, and 48.1 percent of women were chosen as secretaries of primary party organizations.

Positive changes were accomplished in the improvement of the qualitative composition of party gorkoms and raykoms. Workers and kolkhozniks comprise almost 45 percent of them, and women more than 33.5 percent. Some 320 honored party and labor veterans who participate actively in the indoctrination of young people were selected to the committees.

The composition of members of gorkom and raykom buros of the Communist Party of Lithuania has qualitatively changed. It has been filled with the foremost production workers--workers and kolkhozniks, women.

Despite the positive changes occurring in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, analysis of the work done in accountability reports and speeches by communists revealed shortcomings: untapped internal resources, specific breaches of labor, plan and financial discipline, cases of waste, in short, everything that retards progress for the labor collectives.

During the reports and elections at primary party organizations, more than 39,000 critical observations and suggestions were made, and at the conferences--more than 4000. The critical observations and suggestions were immediately correlated at buro meetings and sessions, and more than 75 percent of them were implemented even during the reporting-election campaign period. Implementation of the remaining critical observations was set up for investigation.

Almost 11,000 responsible party, Soviet and economic managerial workers of our republic and country participated in the work of the meetings and conferences.

Various informational and statistical data was prepared for conference delegates and guests on economic and social achievements for the period under review, as well as graphic materials on the structure of party organizations, photo stands with portraits of communists--leaders in production, secretaries of the best party organizations, propagandists; expositions of new industrial products were organized, as well as achievements in other sectors of the national economy. Special newspaper editions were dedicated to the conferences.

During the reporting-election campaign, achievements and shortcomings were analyzed, the accumulated experience was generalized, prospects were outlined, purposeful and specific resolutions were adopted. The communists set about making them a reality.

It is the duty of the responsible workers of the republic party apparatus to render comprehensive procedural and practical help to the newly-elected party aktiv, to give prompt recognition and support to valuable innovations in the work of party organizations, to help in the generalization of advanced experience, and when necessary to defend their correct and principled decisions. In attempting to have all party workers assimilate a Leninist style of labor, the amount of paper work, particularly office work must be reduced, and efforts must be made to spend the majority of work time in the collectives, to have individual discussions with communists and non-party members, to know the personal qualities, inclinations and capabilities of people as well as their aspirations, and in this manner to purposefully formulate public opinion, wise material demands, a high degree of spiritual culture and moral qualities among workers. Active work among the masses consists of an in-depth analysis of the overall activity of

each collective and subsequent local work putting party decrees into practice and monitoring of their implementation; it also consists of attentive and effective analysis of letters, critical remarks and suggestions from workers, and frequently it is also a difficult and tense struggle for a high degree of human awareness and for the triumph of justice.

The reference point for the activity of a party worker is the continued raising of the level of national prosperity, based on the securing of important economic and cultural achievements.

Great and important tasks were assigned to party organizations and working collectives at the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The communists of Soviet Lithuania, having closed ranks and combined the efforts of all workers of the Republic, are full of energy, optimism and resolution to fittingly put the plans of the party into practice.

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REGIONAL

WW II PARTY UNDERGROUND WORK IN BALTIC REPUBLICS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 30 Mar 84), pp 89-92

[Review by P. Ternovskiy of book "Partiynoye Podpol'ye. Deyatel'nost' Podpol'nykh Partiynykh Organov i Organizatsiy Na Okkupirovannoy Sovetskoy Territorii v Gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voyny." [The Party Underground. Activity of Underground Party Organs and Organizations in Occupied Soviet Territory During the Great Patriotic War]. Institute of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU Central Committee. Editorial Board: N. I. Makarov (chief), A. A. Babakov, et al., Moscow, Politizdat, 1983, 352 pages]

[Text] This book permits an even deeper understanding of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people in the years of the great battle with the fascist aggressors in the rear of the enemy. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet nation was prepared in advance for battle with the strike force of world imperialism--fascism.

The communist party led the Great Patriotic War against the German Fascist aggressors from the very first day. A scientifically based program of an armed struggle with the fascist aggressor was developed, based on Leninist teaching concerning defense of the socialist homeland. One of the most important components of this program was the establishment of a partisan movement and a party underground in occupied Soviet territory, whose mission was to wage war in the rear of the enemy.

Tens and hundreds of thousands of Soviet people, following their hearts and the command of their consciences despite the danger, answered the summons of their own communist party and joined the ranks of those who fought against fascist aggressors. This was an unprecedented flight of purely national Soviet patriotism.

In its vast documentary material, the book shows how at the very beginning of the war the party's central committee and the Soviet state developed in their decrees a program for restructuring the entire life of the country into a military mode. They disclosed the predatory and aggressive goals of Fascist Germany, revealed the just and liberating nature of the war from the standpoint of the Soviet Union, and gave special attention to the mortal danger hanging over our native land.

A directive of the USSR Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] and the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)] of 29 June 1941 and a VKP(b) Central Committee decree "Organization of the Struggle at the Rear of German Forces" adopted on 18 July 1941 contained specific instructions concerning the development of a partisan movement and the creation of a party underground. This program was developed in an order of USSR People's Commissar of Defense I.V. Stalin on 5 September 1942 "Tasks of the Partisan Movement." It was stressed in the order that the German Fascist troops could be only be defeated by simultaneous military actions of the Red Army at the front and continued strikes by the partisans against the enemy in the rear. The partisan movement had to be a national one for this reason.

The regular Red Army was the main, decisive force in the battle with the enemy. Actions on the part of partisan formations and diversionary groups and underground organizations and groups in the rear of the enemy were additional ways of resisting the aggressor.

The monograph emphasizes that the party established underground party committees and organizations to manage all forms of the struggle in occupied Soviet territory. They were the organs of political leadership; the leading role of the party in the national struggle in the enemy's rear was chiefly accomplished through them.

Workers of the VKP(b) Central Committee visited the rear of the enemy periodically, generalizing the experience of the partisan and underground struggle and giving practical help to the underground party committees and the headquarters and political organs of the partisan formations. The republic, oblast, and kray party committees were the direct organizers and managers of the partisan struggle. A State Defense Committee decree of 30 May 1942 formed the central staff of the Partisan Movement at the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command, headed by P.K. Ponomarenko, VKP(b) Central Committee member and Belorussian KP(b) first secretary. The Ukrainian, Bryansk, Western, Kalinin, Leningrad, Karelo-Finnish and after this the Belorussian, Lithuanian and other Partisan Movement Headquarters (ShPD) were created by this same decree. These staffs were generally headed by secretaries of union republic and party obkom central committees. Specifically, the Partisan Movement Staffs (ShPD) were headed by A. Yu. Snehkus, secretary of the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee. For all intents and purposes, the ShPD's were military operations organs of communist party central committees of union republics, and party kraykoms and obkoms, and operated under their direct leadership.

Political organs of the Red Army also handled the organization of the partisan struggle in the enemy's rear, in close contact with party organ. As part of the political administration fronts, departments were established for party and political work among the population and Red Army forces active in enemy-occupied territory; departments were created in the armies and called upon to help party organizations of rayons near the front in the formation of partisan detachments and the maintenance of communication with them.

The book describes the enormous, difficult and complex job of organizing the battle in the enemy's rear.

Experience in underground work was acquired at the cost of great sacrifices. Many underground committees were destroyed and their secretaries and bureau members were tortured in fascist torture chambers. The party central committee and republic and oblast party organs were constantly concerned with the expansion and replenishment of the party underground network with new forces. Special schools to train the necessary personnel were set up from the first days of the war. From the period of 15 July 1942 to 15 January 1944 alone, 6,501 persons were trained at schools of the Central Partisan Movement Staff: partisan movement organizers, detachment commanders and commissars, intelligence workers, radio operators, komsomol workers (p. 55).

The monograph gives a detailed analysis of questions of party structure in the system of underground committees and organizations. At the basis were Leninist principles, requiring the adaptation of the underground structure to specific conditions of the struggle (see V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, v. 22, p. 260).

According to the monograph, the strength and vitality of the party underground was that it reached out to the people with all of its roots. Every segment of the population behind the front line deeply believed in the party and actively followed its call, making every effort to destroy the invaders (p. 330).

The most centralized and efficient form of the struggle in the enemy's rear was the **/Partisan Movement/**—an open armed struggle. It was directly headed by underground party committees, which for the most part were in the partisan formations. This mass movement went out to the people with all of its sources, and existed because of them, most clearly and perceptibly expressing the will to fight (p. 337).

From small, previously uncoordinated detachments and groups, large partisan formations were established through the efforts of party organs, communists and non-party patriots; entire partisan krays and zones were then formed, where life was lived according to Soviet laws. Partisan staff headquarters coordinated its activities with Red Army offensive troops. In all, more than a million men fought in the partisan formations.

The authors of the monograph correctly note the prominent role of the Institute for Military Commissars in strengthening and developing the partisan movement. They headed all party and political work among the partisans as well as among the population.

Along with the partisan movement, the **/Underground Organizations and Groups/** were another organized form of the struggle with the invaders. It is characteristic that many of them were established on the personal initiative of communists and also quite often on that of non-party activists. More than 220,000 brave Soviet patriots fought in a single

formation with partisans in the underground, and together with secret partisan reserves they numbered more than a million men.

The book broadly explores the political work of the party among the population and partisans in the occupied regions. This work was complicated not only by the cruel regime of the aggressors, but also by the stepped-up ideological work done among residents by the Hitlerites. One of the circulars from German Fascist Army Headquarters stated: "We must not only defeat the Red Army with weapons, but also in the battle against Bolshevik propaganda, as liberators of the country, we must obliterate the idea of communism in the oblasts that we occupy..." (p 222). The invaders tried in every possible way to develop enmity among the nations of the Soviet Union. Goering's famous green briefcase contained a directive to occupation sectors, demanding that they "use differences between Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians and Russians..in the south.. between Ukrainians and Great Russians in the interests of Germany" (pp 222-223).

The zealous accomplices of Hitler's aggressors in conducting ideological operations among the population were mainly bourgeois nationalists. In Belorussia, Lithuania, and the western oblasts of the Ukraine the Hitlerites were aided not only by Belorussians, Lithuanians and Ukrainian nationalists but by Polish nationalists who had connections with Polish emigrants in London and worked on their instruction. The occupying forces also used the most reactionary clerical leaders, particularly those of the Catholic Church. The Vatican had an agreement with Hitler, about sending Catholic missionaries to occupied countries. Bishop T. Matulyenis was designated clerical administrator of the occupied territory as far as Moscow. Along with the advance units of the fascist army, the Soviet people were showered with a stream of slanderous anti-Soviet literature. The press, radio, movies, the theater—all means were used in the hostile ideological work.

Under incredibly difficult conditions, the communist party waged an unprecedented struggle for the minds and hearts of the people in the enemy's rear. A truly inestimable role was played by the printed word of the party, which brought to the population of the occupied regions the light of truth and exposed lying fascist propaganda and the brutality and violence of the invaders and established truth in our victory over the enemy. Thus, during the years of the occupation of the Ukraine, Lithuania, the Crimea and Smolensk, Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts, party committees from these republics and oblasts alone printed and distributed 358 million leaflets, newspapers and brochures to the people and partisans in the enemy's rear, including 314.5 million from the Ukrainian KP (b) Central Committee, approximately 11 million from the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee, etc. (p. 240).

Radio was used extensively in political work. Beginning in July 1941, Central Radio Broadcasting systematically broadcast to the Soviet people, under the yoke of the German Fascist invaders. In Moscow a Lithuanian radio editorial staff was also created, headed by Yu. Banaytis. Leaders of the party and of republic government, writers, art figures, military

figures and commanders of the Lithuanian formation of the Red Army appealed to the people of Lithuania over the radio. In 10 months of 1942 alone, there were 163 such broadcasts (p. 269).

In areas where partisan formations were deployed, collective audiences of the Moscow radio broadcasts were organized among the population. Partisans and members of the underground received summaries by radio of Sovinformburo [Soviet Information Bureau] and other important materials and then duplicated them by hand or in the form of leaflets and used them in newspapers, battle leaflets, etc. These materials were among the fundamental sources of verbal propaganda: discussions, lectures, and reports to the people.

Throughout the entire war, discussions were among the most widespread and effective forms of communication with the population. Indeed, every partisan and member of the underground served as an agitator and discussion participant. Lecturers from the VKP(b) Central Committee and republic, kray and oblast party committees also spoke behind enemy lines. Meetings and assemblies were also held in towns and villages of the occupied regions, particularly in partisan krays and zones, and partisan amateur talent ensembles and agitation brigades performed as speakers.

The monograph notes that the political work done by members of the underground and party organizations frustrated the attempts of the Hitlerites to poison the minds of the Soviet people with the toxin of savage nationalism and racial hatred. The enemy was not successful in sowing seeds of national discord among the nations of the Soviet Union or in instilling lack of trust in the Russian people. Hitlerites also lost their stake in their accomplices from the camp of bourgeois nationalists, clerics and kulak elements, who had tried to go into action in territories of the western oblasts of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic area (p. 301). The population filled the ranks of partisans and underground workers.

The book gives a great deal of attention to the formation and consolidation process of the party underground at every stage of the war in the Baltic Soviet republics, particularly in Lithuania. Certain important points expressed in the monograph are useful to remember, in my opinion.

The rapid movement of the German Fascist armies did not allow advance preparation for the war in the enemy's rear in the Baltic republics. Nonetheless, underground organizations and partisan detachments created by local communists, Komsomols and Red Army soldiers and commanders who had been encircled went into operation here from the first days of the occupation. Thus, after the occupation of the Lithuanian SSR, many communists remained behind the enemy's lines and became organizers of the partisan and underground struggle. The Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee in Moscow regularly sent out organizer groups to the republic territory. By July-early August of 1941, the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee created six organizer groups of six to seven men apiece, made up of party and Soviet workers and sent them to many cities and districts of the republic: Kaunas, Shyauliyay, Mariyampoie, Ukmerge, Rokishkis, Alitus. Having established communication with communists and komsomol members, the groups

created partisan detachments and underground organizations (p. 147).

In March of 1942, the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee sent two large groups of leading party and komсомol workers to occupied regions, headed by Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee Secretary I. Meskupas-Adomas. One of these groups developed the operation in northern Lithuania and the other in the south. However, soon both groups perished in battles with the invaders. In April of 1942, the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee adopted a resolution to choose 200 men for work behind the enemy lines from the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division and 200 men from the Lithuanian communists, komсомol members and non-party activists evacuated to the eastern regions. The future underground workers and partisans underwent special training, after which they were sent out into the Lithuanian territory in small groups. Each group was well armed and equipped with rations. Created in November of 1942, the Lithuanian staff of the partisan movement continued the work of training underground members and partisans and sending them to Lithuania (p. 170).

On 6 January 1944, the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee adopted a resolution on "Organization of Underground Oblast Committees of the Lithuanian KP(b) Committees." Northern and southern KP(b) party obkoms were established. They strengthened existing party organs in the enemy's rear and established a number of new ones. By the middle of 1944, there were 20 party uyezds committees and 29 volost committees in existence in Lithuania. Under their direct leadership the network of underground organizations in Vilnius, Kaunas, Shyauliyay and other cities in Lithuania grew substantially, despite major breakdowns in 1943 (p. 87).

The active struggle in the enemy's rear continued in the Baltic republics even in the final stage of the war. The monograph notes that in the Lithuanian SSR, despite extensive losses borne by underground organizations in Vilnius, Kaunas and other cities of the republic, the number of underground workers steadily increased. The network of anti-fascist organizations also grew stronger under the leadership of the party underground. On 6 January 1944, the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee adopted a special decree, "The Creation of Mass Anti-Fascist Organizations in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of the Lithuanian SSR." In carrying out the orders of the Lithuanian KP(b) Central Committee, underground party committees accomplished a great deal of work in establishing new anti-fascist organizations and committees. In Lithuania during that same year there were approximately 3000 anti-fascists and members of the underground (see p. 200-201).

One of the chapters in the book also describes the activity of party underground organs for re-establishing Soviet power in regions liberated by the partisans and for organizing economic and political life in them.

The group of authors at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism and Leninism has created an extremely valuable scientific work. For the first time, from Marxist-Leninist positions, it gives a generalized historical sketch of the creation, strengthening and basic directions of

the activity of underground party organs and organizations throughout the occupied territory of the USSR during the years of the war with the German Fascist invaders that were the most difficult for the Soviet people. In a large body of factual material, the book convincingly shows the huge decisive role of the Communist Party and its Central Committee in organizing and managing the national struggle in the enemy's rear. All forms of the struggle are revealed in dialectical interrelationship: the armed partisan movement, underground activity, the people's resistance, expressed by sabotage and the breaking of political, economic and military measures of the occupation forces. Indeed, this dialectic contains the discovery of the essence of a historically unprecedented unique social movement, a national struggle in the occupier's rear which caused the enemy a great deal of harm. This serves as a formidable warning to all modern-day imperialist warmongers.

The struggle of the Soviet people in the enemy's rear gives evidence of the uncompromising class struggle on the part of the land of victorious socialism with the fascist invaders and oppressors of the people. According to the monograph, this struggle was exceptionally active and efficient and served as an important military-political and strategically effective factor in the victory of the Soviet Union in the war (p. 340).

The book also enables the conclusion to be made that the party underground brought a profoundly international character to the struggle of the Soviet patriots behind enemy lines. The war confirmed the words of V. I. Lenin, that the self-sacrifice of the Soviet people "will give us millions and millions of allies in all countries" (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, v. 40, p. 242). Citizens from many occupied European countries, forcibly mobilized by the Hitlerites, fought valiantly as a part of our partisan detachments and units. In turn, up to 50,000 Soviets participated in the European Resistance Movement.

The authors of the book admit that they were not able to clarify all questions connected with the activity of the party underground completely enough. Many questions still require further development. Nevertheless, this does not diminish the value and the great social significance of this study. It serves as a valuable handbook in ideological work and is of interest to a mass audience of readers.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS INTERVIEWED

Tblisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Press conference with G. Gvetadze, Georgian Minister of Internal Affairs, by GRUZINFORM; date and place not specified]

[Text] Questions of further improving the work of internal affairs organs, intensifying the struggle against crimes and strengthening interaction of the MVD and the public stood at the center of attention of participants at a meeting of the republic's Minister of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant General Internal Service G. I. Gvetadze, with journalists. In the conversation with them the minister noted that in the first quarter of this year the operational situation in the republic stabilized and a trend of a decrease in serious crimes has been noted. Objective party supervision of the activities of internal affairs organs has made it possible to resolve many of the issues in a more qualified and timely manner and to improve coordination work of law-enforcement agencies.

G. I. Gvetadze noted that the increased activity of soviet, Komsomol and trade union organs in preventing offenses and in improving educational work in collectives. In closing, G. I. Gvetadze answered journalists' questions.

[Question] How is the interaction of the MVD with other law-enforcement agencies structured?

[Answer] For a number of years there has been a coordination council of law-enforcement agencies in the republic, headed by A. Barabadze, procurator of the Georgian SSR. Its activities are structured in accordance with working plans. Based on an analysis of the operational situation, the council works out recommendations for further improving the struggle with individual offenses and for improving compliance with the law and legislation. As it is known, a whole series of the most heinous crimes is investigated by the procurator.

Interacting with him, we ensure that effective measures are taken in regards to the guilty persons and carry out individual instructions of the investigators and procurators. Jointly with the Ministry of Justice, we organize legal propaganda, arrange lectures and talks in the worker collectives and conduct question-and-answer evenings with the populace, at which we explain the essence of Soviet laws.

We have established business contacts with other internal affairs organs of the country for the purpose of exposing migrating thieves, plunderers, smart dealers, profiteers, etc.

[Question] What kind of system exists for exposing, registering and job placement of loafers and for monitoring their assignment in production?

[Answer] As it is known, the Communist Party Central Committee of Georgia has approved the "Statute on permanent commissions under the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets for struggling with parasitism and on the system for exposing, employing and assigning to labor collective individuals not engaged in labor of public utility." However, things are not getting on well everywhere with implementing the requirements of this statute. As a rule, administrators of enterprises and institutions are unwilling to give employment to loafers exposed by us and sent to their collectives. Naturally, they need to spend much time with them, yesterday's loafers, to re-educate them and cultivate in them a taste for work. But this is unwanted trouble.

As a result, something that began well does not always find a logical conclusion. Now the situation is straightening itself out. The fact of the matter is that the Georgian Council of Ministers approved a list of enterprises and organizations which are obliged to employ the loafers referred to them. Furthermore, by decision of the republic government, the MVD designates the base enterprise in Tblisi which will employ this contingent and later on carry on the appropriate educational work with it.

[Question] How often do cases of concealment of thefts and other crimes from state accounting take place and statements and reports on offenses disregarded, and what does the ministry do in such cases?

[Answer] In accordance with the requirements of the Communist Party Central Committee of Georgia, the Georgian SSR MVD, jointly with the republic's procurator, has been waging a struggle based on principle in recent years against the shameful practice of concealing crimes from the government accounting by certain agencies and individual staff members of internal affairs. For the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the measures taken by us, various methods and forms are being used. We have even established a special department in our information center, are conducting comprehensive inspections and are exchanging information with other law-enforcement agencies. However, we have not yet managed to completely eliminate these acts. So, last year alone we exposed and recorded dozens of concealed crimes. The staff members guilty of concealing them have been punished severely and some have been dismissed from internal affairs organs.

I must say that the concealments are also helped by a certain incompleteness of the criteria for evaluating the activities of internal affairs organs. Additional measures are now being developed which should help complete the eradication of this anti-state practice.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that every fifth internal affairs department and criminal investigation subdivision chief and every sixth deputy chief are replaced each year in the republic?

[Answer] Questions of promotion of staff members to posts of city and rayon department chiefs and their criminal investigation department deputies and chiefs are resolved collectively, taking into account their professional training and business-like and moral qualities. Already today most of the city and rayon agency chiefs are specialists of superior qualifications and the vast majority of them have higher legal education.

In spite of certain positive advances in personnel policy, we still have not been able to meet the needs fully for highly qualified and competent specialists, which creates objective difficulties in promoting staff members to management positions. Here it follows to refer to both our, so to speak, internal defects and, above all, the shortcomings in the work of the personnel system. It is no secret that sometimes individuals are assigned to management positions in city and rayon organs without having the appropriate training and not possessing sufficient organizational work experience.

Today, as never before, we are confronted with a serious task--devise a unified, scientifically sound, and orderly system of training, educating and on-the-job training of staff members. Definite steps in this direction have already been taken, in which the Communist Party Central Committee of Georgia has given us much help.

[Question] "Material returned for further investigation." Does this always mean that the investigation was done in an unqualified manner?

[Answer] Of course not. The return of criminal cases for further investigation does not always mean that an investigation has been done in an unqualified manner. Cases from courts or agencies of the procurator may be returned in view of new circumstances come to light which objectively could not have been known to the investigator during the investigation. But there are also such instances when a case is returned due to inadmissible procedural or other types of violations by investigators. In such cases, the matter is reviewed by the management of the ministry and disciplinary measures are taken with respect to the staff member who permitted the error and carelessness in work, right up to dismissal from internal affairs organs.

[Question] Many staff members of the militia ride around in motor vehicles which do not belong to them and use powers of attorney for driving them as a cover....

[Answer] We cannot deny that in our ranks there are still unconscientious staff members who abuse their official position. These

time-servers with their money-grubber psychology acquire motor vehicles on behalf of relatives and close friends and later on receive power of attorney for the right to drive these vehicles at notary offices. And this was when it was well known to them that back in 1972 an order had been published by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the republic prohibiting staff members from driving motor vehicles belonging to other persons. They are also aware of the fact that each act of violating the requirements of the order becomes a subject of our principle judgement.

The USSR MVD is also paying much attention to this issue. Only recently the internal affairs agencies received instructions from the USSR MVD which specify the procedure for staff members of the MVD organs to obtain automobiles.

The preference for the acquisition of automobiles by war and labor veterans from the assets allocated for us and also by staff members who exemplarily discharge their official duties and take an active part in public activities.

[Question] The problem of well-to-do families and "unfortunate" children is quite acute today. How does the MVD react to cases when a member of a staff member's family commits an offense?

[Answer] The leadership of the Georgian SSR MVD reacts most decisively and sharply to each case of offenses admitted by family members of staff members or by their close relatives. So, for example, chief of the Gardabanskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Division (ROVD) Dzhaparidze and chief of the Mtskhetskiy ROVD Kaishauri were removed from their posts and Shurgay, an internal affairs administration worker in Tblisi was dismissed from internal affairs agencies for offenses committed by their children.

[Question] As a rule, at the end of the month motor vehicle inspectorate workers more frequently fine drivers for offenses, giving the idea as though this is by an existing plan they have for this. Is this really so?

[Answer] The workers of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and highway patrol service do not have any plan for imposing administrative fines. It should be recognized that among the workers of the highway patrol service unconscientious staff members are encountered who in the pursuit for increasing the number of exposed traffic violations use the "hidden observation method" in areas of the most probability of traffic violations. This is a faulty practice and we are waging a decisive struggle against it.

At the end of the interview comrade G. I. Gvetadze expressed the wishes of the leadership of the Georgian SSR MVD to the workers of the press, radio and television regarding its activities to participate more actively in the fight against crimes and for putting the republic in immaculate public order.

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REGIONAL

ALL-UNION ETHNOGRAPHERS CONVENTION CONVENES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 7 Jun 84 p 4

[Report by V. Galitskiy: "Ethnographers' Meeting]

[Text] An all-union ethnographers' session on the results of field studies conducted in recent years was held in Chernovtsy, organized by the Order of the Friendship Among Peoples Ethnography Institute imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chernovtsy State University.

A total of 240 specialists from all union republics and from Moscow and Leningrad took part in the work of this representative scientific forum.

The attention of the participants was focused on the report "Blossoming of the Economy and Culture of Soviet Bukovina in the Fraternal Family of USSR Peoples," submitted by V. G. Dikusarov, first secretary of the Chernovtsy Obkom, CP of the Ukraine, "Basic Stages in the Ethnic History of Mankind," submitted by Yu. V. Bromley, USSR Academy of Sciences academician, and others.

One of the interesting summing-up reports read at the "Family in the USSR Peoples" section, entitled "Culture of the Kirghiz Rural Family" was submitted by Candidate of Historical Sciences T. D. Bayaliyeva, head of the ethnography section, Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences History Institute. This presentation summed up the results of 2-year studies conducted at the Rossiya Kolkhoz (with a mixed Kirghiz-Uzbek population) in Naukatskiy Rayon, the Dzhany-Talap Kolkhoz (with a homogeneous national Kirghiz population) in Tyan-Shanskiy Rayon and the Orgochorskaya Experimental Sheep-Breeding Station (with an international population).

The studies conducted by the Kirghiz Ethnographers led to interesting summations: in all three settlements an intensive development of a cultural environment was noted: schools and libraries are being built and their book stocks are increasing. Culture palaces have been built in recent years, and movie theaters, radio and television are available. The general culture of the contemporary rural population in the republic and the variety of its spiritual interests have increased.

The report and work of ethnographers of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences History Institute, working together with the Head Academic Ethnographic Institute on the general topic of "On the New and Traditional in Family Life in the Peoples of the USSR" triggered lively response among the participants in the section; Doctor of Historical Sciences T. A. Zhdanko, the institute's head, noted the successful work of his Kirghiz colleagues.

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUUM MEETS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 4

[Azerinform report: "At the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 13 June, chaired by K. A. Khalilov.

Problems related to the agenda and the procedure of the work of the 9th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, were considered. It was resolved to submit previously adopted ukases for ratification by the session.

A communication by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and the co-report of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Planning-Budget Commission were submitted on the results and consideration of suggestions and remarks of permanent commissions and deputies, submitted at the 8th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet in the course of the discussion of the 1984 plan and budget, presented by A. D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the republic's council of ministers, and M. A. Mamedov, chairman of the Planning-Budget Commission.

It was pointed out that, guided by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the December 1983 and February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 30th Communist Party of Azerbaijan Congress, the Azerbaijan SSR government, ministries, state committees and departments are engaged in purposeful organizing work for the implementation of the 1984 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Azerbaijan SSR. In the course of this work measures are being implemented in considering the suggestions and remarks relative to the Azerbaijan SSR plan and budget for the current year, submitted by the permanent commissions and the deputies at the 8th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. The state bodies informed the republic's Supreme Soviet deputies on the results of the consideration of their suggestions and remarks.

Work is continuing on implementing the suggestions and remarks of permanent commissions and deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

In the decree which was passed on this item, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the republic's council of ministers to continue, in the course of the implementation of the measures for the fulfillment of

planned assignments in 1984, its efforts for the fuller utilization by subordinate management organs of reserves for accelerating economic growth, which were noted in the conclusions of the permanent commissions and the deputies' addresses. The Azerbaijan SSR ministries, state committees and departments, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers and the executive committees of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast and city and rayon soviets of people's deputies in the republic were asked to energize their work on implementing the suggestions and remarks of the permanent commissions and deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and to take them more into consideration in resolving economic and social problems.

The permanent commissions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet were instructed of the need to enhance their exigency toward the heads of the respective state organs in implementing the suggestions and remarks contained in the conclusions and speeches of the deputies relative to the 1984 plan and budget. Greater attention should be paid to the course of their implementation in drafting and discussion plans of economic and sociocultural construction; deputies, who are members of permanent commissions, must become more extensively involved in controlling the organization of such work in the local areas.

5003

CSO: 1830/534

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES MVD POLITORGANS

Tblisi ZARYA VOSTOKA In Russian 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Communist Party Central Committee of Georgia"]

[Text] The scheduled meetings of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee (CPCC) Buro and Secretariat have taken place.

The Georgian CPCC Buro heard information from comrade R. N. Suladze, director of the Elektrosvarka Plant, and Party Buro Secretary comrade B. I. Tabatadze on the economic experiment being conducted on expanding the rights of production associations in planning and economic activities and on increasing their responsibility for work results. It was suggested that management, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations take urgent measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and to direct the creative activities of members of the labor collective toward ensuring success of the experiment, bringing to light and putting into action labor productivity growth potential and increasing the quality of goods produced.

The Georgian CPCC Buro discussed and approved of the work experience of comrade V. I. Chelidze, communist, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Hero of Soviet Labor and composite brigade supervisor of the republic's Ministry of Construction's Trust No 14, on instilling in the young workers a communist attitude toward labor, responsibility for their assigned work and high civic qualities.

Having emphasized the important social and political, national-economic and ideological and educational significance of the tutorship movement in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Georgian CPCC obliged the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs of the republic to intensify in every possible way work on developing individual and collective methods of educating young workers under conditions of the brigade method of labor organization and motivation. It was pointed out at the meeting that it is necessary to achieve an intrinsic combination of tasks for the professional training of young people with questions of strengthening their communist conviction, widely using for this purpose the potentialities of socialist competition, mass media, lecture propaganda and graphic agitation.

Comrade V. I. Chelidze's report on the work he conducted in educating young construction workers in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor and a high responsibility for assigned work will be published in the press.

In connection with the continually increasing motor transport traffic on the Georgian Military Highway, which has great national economic importance for the republic, the Georgian CPCC Buro approved measures directed at ensuring year-round traffic through the Krestovyy Pass.

The Georgian CPCC and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a joint resolution on the status of savings and additional measures for improving operation of the savings banks of the Georgian SSR.

The Georgian CPCC Buro analyzed work done on construction of process water supply projects of the Rustavi Industrial Center, the Tblisi GRES, the Gruzneft' Production Association and irrigation of the massive lands of the Udabno-Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon and adopted the resolution of the Georgian CPCC and the republic's Council of Ministers which specified the tasks for putting planned capacities into operation. Specifically, measures were outlined for the social and economic development of the settlement of Udabno, construction of a major hog-breeding complex and also a highway linking the settlement with Sagaredzho, the center of the rayon.

Having discussed the problem of serious shortcomings in the work of the management and party organizations of the Akhmeta Poultry Reproducer and the Tskhinvali Poultry Plant in putting production capacities in operation, the Georgian CPCC Buro instructed the Akhmeta and Tskhinvali party raykoms to take all necessary measures for ensuring their stable functioning. Having considered the work of the Gruzptitseprom Republic Production Association in administering these projects to be insufficient, the CC buro insisted that comrade V. I. Gvardzhaladze, manager of the association, reorganize the work style and improve the state of affairs at the lagging poultry plants. Agencies of people's control, the procurator's office and internal affairs have been asked to intensify supervision at the enterprises for the purpose of not permitting misappropriations, abuses and squandering of state resources.

The secretariat of the Georgian CPCC, having examined the results of the work on formation of GSSR MVD political organs, outlined measures for ensuring the high effectiveness of their activities. The final results of the internal affairs agencies on strengthening law and order and intensifying the fight against crimes should be considered the main criterion for evaluating the activities of political organs. The political division of the GSSR MVD and the republic's party committees have been instructed to increase continually the effectiveness of party-political work, linking it closely with tasks for improving operational and service activities, strengthening discipline and normalizing the moral and psychological climate in the organs and subdivisions of internal affairs.

The politorgans of the GSSR MVD have been told to arm themselves with the accumulated experience in the republic of studying public opinion and, taking into account its results, develop specific measures for intensifying

ideological and educational work with personnel and strengthening the prestige of militia staff members.

A resolution was adopted on intensifying political and educational work among foreign-navigation seamen of the Georgian Maritime Steamship Company, in light of the resolutions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Other questions of the republic's social and economic affairs were also examined at the meetings of the Georgian CPCC Buro and Secretariat.

12567

CSO: 1830/442

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO ON MEDICINE PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] As its regular meeting, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro approved measures worked out jointly with the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry concerning further development of the industrial-agrarian and chemical-pharmaceutical association, Gruzkhimfarmpreparaty [Georgian Chemical-Pharmaceutical Preparations]. This program, calculated out to 1990, anticipates implementation of widescale measures aimed at renovation, modernization, and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises and also the construction of new building wings and shops to further increase the production of medicinal preparations in the republic. At the same time, much attention will be given to the construction of housing and projects of a social-cultural nature for workers of the industry.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro approved the proposal of the Gagra Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party and the ispolkom of the city soviet of people's deputies to conduct an experiment in the city of Gagra for further improvement of municipal and everyday personal services and health resort services for guests. The establishment in the city of Garga of a territorial interindustrial association for health resort services for workers was considered feasible. The association's functions include management of a complex of municipal and everyday personal services and health resort services for workers, improvement of service conditions, provision of planned specialization and inter-industrial cooperation in production activity, broadening and strengthening of cooperation with ministries and departments on questions of the construction of housing-municipal, social-cultural, and household projects, utilization of labor resources, production of consumer goods, land use, and environmental protection.

The Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee examined the course of implementation of the decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers of 1 April 1980 "Measures for Provision of Construction of a Railway Line from Marabda to Akhalkalaki in the 1980-1985 Period."

At the meeting it was noted that owing to the rapid rates of construction of the railroad, which has great significance for the social-economic development of this region, the plan for construction and installation work during the past three years was met 123 percent. In 1983, the 44.7 km-long section of the railroad from Marabda Station to Nadarbazevi Station was put into operation as stipulated by the target.

However, construction and installation work has slowed down somewhat since the beginning of this year. To overcome the initial lag, the Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee obliged the Zaktransstroy [Transcaucasian Transportation Construction] Trust, the administration of the Transcaucasian Railroad, and other economic agencies to take urgent measures to provide the construction project with a labor force, motor transport, and machinery so that the Marabda-Akhalkalaki railroad line would be put into operation by the established deadlines. The Tsalkskiy Raykom of the Georgian Communist Party has been charged with giving systematic help to contracting organizations in the effective solution of problems that arise.

After discussing the question of the state of plan and financial discipline in the construction organizations, the Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee emphasized that, as a result of measures implemented in recent years to concentrate capital investments for the purpose of accelerating construction and installation work and increasing control over decreasing unfinished construction in the republic, the number of projects under construction simultaneously is being systematically decreased and the financial state of construction organizations is improving.

At the same time it was pointed out that a number of ministries, departments, and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, allow cases of new projects from included in construction and installation work plans while there are still unfinished projects and also of construction of public buildings and structures in violation of the established procedure.

In its adopted decree, the Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee obliged party, soviet, and economic agencies to implement additional measures to strengthen plan and financial discipline in republic construction organizations.

The Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee examined the process of conducting work on the construction of projects in Vologoda Oblast carried out by ministries and departments of the Georgian SSR under the system of patronage aid. Noting the inadequate work of the GSSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Highways and Glavgruzvodstroy [Main Administration for Georgian Hydroeconomic Shipping Construction] of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in timely meeting of set goals, the secretariat obliged their administrators to take immediate measures to correct the state of affairs.

Other questions of the social, political, and economic life of the republic were also examined at the meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

12478

CSO: 1830/506

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN MANAGERS SENTENCED FOR THEFT, POSITION ABUSE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by V. Khalin, special correspondent of PRAVDA: "Under the Wing of Patrons"]

[Text] The man whom this story is about succeeded in concealing his unpleasant deeds for quite a long time.

I. Khint, by education a construction engineer, occupied key posts in Tallinn for many years. He had inventions. He became a doctor of engineering sciences... But in recent years -- from the time that he directed the Dezintergrator Special Industrial Design Buro (SKTB) -- he embarked on adventures and, as is often the case, he was indicted by the court.

In an attempt to somehow justify his actions before the court he said: "Indeed, I worked for the benefit of society in an original manner..."

This "original" manner also interested the legal organs of the state. T. Gdlyan of the USSR Prosecutor's Office and E. Vallimayae of the republic prosecutor's office, investigators specializing in serious criminal acts, were assigned to deal in earnest with the case involving Khint. A group of investigators, experts, and criminologists was assigned to assist them. Several individuals thoroughly studied the correspondence of Dezintergrator with planning organs, supplier plants, and consumers.

"All in all," explained T. Gdlyan, "hundreds of witnesses and a large number of documents -- from simple production expenditures to special schedule-specifications -- passed before our eyes."

Khint's group, taking advantage of the fact that the design buro operated on a cooperative basis within the system of Estkolkhozstroy [Estonian Administration of Construction on Kolkhozes], carried out decisions favorable to it, overestimated wages and bonuses, and arranged for the sale of uninventoried output. Moreover, "convincing" financial documents were fabricated. Taken individually, each operation appeared to be "almost legal". The accounts were made confusing enough and there turned out to be so many forgeries in them that the channels of the flow of money into the pockets of the perpetrators were determined only with great difficulty.

A certain U. Al'tmeri, now deceased, a cheese-processing specialist, manufactured "medicinal" liqueurs in a still known only to himself and sold them to whomever desired them. There was a time when this "enthusiast" almost ended up in prison because of misunderstandings with the finance inspectorate. But he had a change of heart in time and, probably, would have begun to strictly honor the criminal code if he had not met Khint along the way. This one convinced Al'tmeri of the prospects in the industrial production of drugs. The beverages were named (according to the initials of a doctor) AU, the thick liqueur -- I-1.

The "kitchen" was arranged as follows. Large-tonnage vats were installed in a spacious biology laboratory set especially aside. Each one of them was filled to the rim with donations of flora and fauna. For example, pig's feet, pig spleens and stomachs, mushrooms, beets, cabbage, dandelions, carrots, nettles, sugar, and so on. It all came to here -- the secret still. Then began the process of fermentation, after which the liquid was filtered through equipment belonging to Dezintergrator.

That was it. All that was left to do was to pour the liquid into bottles and sell it. Khint was able to obtain permission to sell drugs that were not actually tested in the USSR Ministry of Health, and in the Estonian Council of Ministers -- to fix "average ceiling" prices and the number of workers in the biology laboratory as well as sales people, who sold the "elixir of health" in bargain sales in cities in Estonia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine...

Bribery and forgery were rampant. Very substantial and not completely accounted for incomes made it possible to make generous payments not just to the immediate circle of associates. Gifts were distributed to "necessary" people to the left and to the right. The drugs were widely advertised as a medicinal remedy for all diseases, including oncological diseases.

For the "necessary" people beverages were not ripened in the ordinary vats, but in the so-called experimental vats. More refined components were added in order to detract from the unpleasant odor. For example, pineapples, bananas, oranges, and honey.

This is how the "plunderer" criminals, as they are usually called by the dispensers of medicines, developed their "material base". At first they took offence, but they soon became accustomed to being called this, after finding out under what article of the law they were being accused: they committed a theft and thus are plunderers.

Medical and biological tests were conducted on the potions during the preliminary investigation. If the complicated formulas are omitted, succinctly the results are as follows: the beverages are not harmful, they can be used as food additives. Also they have no precise pharmacological effect, and there is no basis for treating them as medicinal preparations.

Even the basic output of the Dezintergrator Design Bureau was given a heavy dose of self-advertising. The equipment, in which the liquid mixtures and and friable materials were broken down and subsequently "conducted themselves" in a more active manner, somehow took on new properties for a certain time.

Noisy conferences, seminars, and lectures were conducted through the efforts of Khint. These included a juggling of figures and data and theoretical computations. He even succeeded in carrying this intrigue (no other word fits) to the workers of USSR Gosplan where in May 1981 they listened to a presentation on the operations of SKTB.

Incidentally, the prospect of "activating" the water was examined among the others. Khint convinced them that its utilization on farms will ensure a 20- to 40-percent increase in the productivity of livestock. Just think! Add water that has been through Dezintergrator to the livestock fountain -- and there you have it, the horn of plenty.

Agricultural specialists were found in Estonia who, without any supporting evidence, "claimed" this story to be true in the kolkhozes of the republic. Protection for Khint came from workers in certain Union ministries and departments.

He always surrounded himself with blind followers and people anxious to please and treated them like a commodity which can be purchased. And he bought.

Neither the party buro nor the trade union committee had the courage to go against Khint. T. Toater, the secretary of the party organization at the time, in a conversation with me also could not exactly explain the sources of the unscrupulous nature which unleashed the hands of this adventurer in his personal "undertakings".

Let us pose the question: is it possible that one could not find in the collective a single person who would have openly come out against such glaring violations? V. Tamm, the chairman of Estkolkhozstroy, which is the parent organization of SKTB, attempted to convince us that, no, none could be found.

The director of the association, to put it mildly, is insincere. The chief bookkeeper of the design buro at the time, Kheli Olesk, sounded the alarm back in 1978 already. This is what she said in a meeting with me:

"I was suspicious of many facts: the swelling of the complement of workers in Dezintergrator, the unfounded payment of 6--8 bonuses each, the actual "ceiling" costs in the biology laboratory, and the appointment itself of Urmas Al't-mari to the official position of senior production engineer. More than once I turned to the management of Estkolkhozstroy with my suspicions. There was no reaction whatsoever to my signals."

Kheli Ilmarovna's husband also worked in Dezintergrator at that time. He was the first to be relieved of his duties after having declared: "I will not work with businessmen". He was followed by Kheli Ilmarovna.

L. Petermann became the chief bookkeeper. She did not contradict Khint. Moreover, she even cooperated with him: being also a bookkeeper at the same time for Linnus ZhSK [Housing Construction Cooperative], she managed to appropriate more than 2,000 rubles there.

The creation of the notorious "brain trust", as it was called by the criminals themselves, was completed with her arrival. The key posts of deputy directors and chief specialists were occupied by Khint's assistants. Criminal proceedings were instituted against A. Toyberman, the chief of the export section of the Port of Leningrad: for a large bribe he helped the "firm" to rush through one of its illegal operations.

Among Khint's "foreign" accomplices, N. Ryabchikov, the former deputy director of the All-Union Office of Komplekteksport [not further identified], was tied more firmly than the others to his chariot. By circumventing the law he found "loopholes" for supplying the design buro with excavators, motor vehicles, and various limited materials.

N. Ryabchikov received the bribes for his services through an intermediary -- N. Berdega. This person was officially recorded as the chief project designer in the buro, although he knew about drugs and the operations of Dezintergrator more or less as a tailor involved in the forging shop.

Then in court they both made every effort to deny the charges. However, it became obvious from their own depositions and from the interrogations of witnesses that neither one of them had an aversion to any kind of a hand-out.

There is more to this portrayal of swindlers. Many of them used taxis to go back and forth to work and even for vacations to warmer regions. They settled their accounts, as is easy to guess, not from their own pockets.

The "firm" did not wish to vegetate in obscurity. And thus every day for a year a car would pull up to the home of the writer Oskar Kurganov in Moscow. And regardless of how many kilometers accumulated on the speedometer, the "firm" was punctual in its payments. It also did not skimp on magnificent receptions in Tallinn. The fascinated writer published three books on Khint's "merits".

When Khint was indicted, the dates, figures, and paragraphs jumped before his eyes: "commitment of forgeries in documents...", "overestimation of quantities...", "unfounded enumeration...", "payment of illegal bonuses..." and so on and so forth. A whole bouquet of articles of the criminal code.

The guilt of the accused was indisputably proven. Khint was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and his accomplices also received long sentences. Naturally, all with a confiscation of property. The verdict is final, there is no appeal.

The final decision was inevitable and in conformity with the law. The guilty were punished according to their deeds. However, the punishment of evil, it seems, was not in full. According to the testimony of legal experts, judicial and investigative practice shows: six-seven out of ten crimes can be prevented in their initial stages. This applies to the economic sphere, in particular. Meanwhile, there are still only a few instances in which legal action is brought against violators of the statutes of economic legislation by an administration.

The fact of the matter is that Khint found a weak link in the control system. It is known how much time it takes in order to coordinate, officially record, and sign paperwork, to make this or that economic decision regarding the financing of production, the deliveries of raw materials and equipment, and the output and sale of products. At the same time any official can willfully accelerate this process within the limits of his competency. The motivation is familiar -- the necessity of production. This was precisely Khint's trump card in the game he played for his own purposes with his assistants, this was precisely the "password" that opened up many doors.

In thinking about the results of the judicial process in Tallinn, the following must be noted. Indeed, just retribution was meted out to those directly guilty of committing the crimes. But there are still those who protected and indulged these improper acts: some by "necessary" instructions, others by verbal orders, petitions, and advertisements in the press. Therefore, I would like to obtain an answer on the measures taken against those organizations and departments with the connivance of which these improper "acts" became possible.

Let us name a few of these organizations. The Estkolkhozstroy Association, whose directors closed their eyes to the "original methods" adopted by the management of the design buro in order to squander the means of shareholders. The Union and republic ministries of health, which allowed the sale of untested preparations. Finally, USSR Gosplan. Who admitted such questionable company to a session of the collegium?

Individual names and organizations are not cited here: the investigation of a number of incidents is not yet complete.

10576

CSO: 1800/403

REGIONAL

PRESERVATION OF LOCAL TRADITION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by A. Il'yenkov, chairman of the Kalinin Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee: "Note From a Deputy; Thoughts at the Conference Prior to the Concluding Speech"]

[Text] The oblast conference of chairmen of executive committees of settlement and rural soviets was drawing to an end. We, the members of the oblast executive committee, considered it as training for our local representatives. Judging by the tempestuous reaction on the whole to the speeches and the notes sent to the conference's presidium after the report, we were pleased to note that its relevance and timeliness had become apparent. I had to prepare myself for the final speech and think of answering the questions asked.

The basic topic, as stipulated in the agenda, was extremely clear: the role of rural soviets in the social reorganization of the countryside. One of the chairman had expatiated in his note, rather indiscriminately, as follows: "We know what hurts us. However, not every economic manager understands this pain. And how can he, if we sometimes speak in different tongues: I say that we must jointly build a store; someone else says that his cowshed has no roof. The money is available but how to use it?"

There are no people but there is money....Yes, in both the 9th and the 10th 5-year plans we concentrated on industrial construction. The result was understandable but unforeseen disproportions in rural development: poor roads and a poorly organized way of life led to a situation according to which essentially no one was left to work in those cow barns and pig sheds in the building of which we had invested all our strength. Nevertheless, little has changed so far: in this 5-year plan 45 percent of all capital investments have been channeled into housing and cultural construction. Such funds must be utilized and the far-sighted chairman of the rural soviet was helpless. I passed on the note to N. Kozyrev, chairman of the Pankovskiy Rural Soviet. Let him describe how, together with A. Durnov, chairman of the Iskra Kolkhoz were able to turn their previously lagging and underinhabited kolkhoz into a highly profitable and properly staffed farm. Let them tell how much construction was completed lately! Seventy-six homes were sold to the kolkhoz members on easy terms....

Actually, I prepared another quite convincing argument for the benefit of the author of the note: let us complete our discussion here and pay a visit to the Mir Kolkhoz. Let us see how the available opportunities can be used accurately. Here in a single summer season, starting from zero, the oblast interkolkhoz construction organization built 30 residential houses and landscaped their territory with interesting small architectural designs.

Many such examples may be found in our oblast, and in order to promote them, by joint decree passed by the party obkom buro and the oblast executive committee, a plan was adopted for the comprehensive development of 78 central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Such architectural settlements, which can be used as construction standards for the rural population, are being built in each oblast rayon. Naturally, we are not entirely pleased with the pace, quality and variety. What matters, however, is not to stand idly by but look for the optimal variants. For example, why not draft construction plans not for a local area (the central farmstead) but for the territory of the entire rural soviet? This would better take into consideration the way of life in the small villages which continue to be abandoned by the people....

I am holding in my hand a note by N. Kolesov, chairman of the Yegonskiy Rural Soviet Executive Committee. "The population of forest rayons, rich in timber, would not object to having a "Russian"-style stove or hot plates with rheostats at home. They can be used to heat up the premises, cook a meal and boil water." This is yet another confirmation of the fact that designers of residential homes in the countryside should become more familiar with the requirements of their future owners. That is why currently the oblast soviet executive committee insists on having architects and builders coordinate their designs with settlement and rural soviets which, in turn, submit them for discussion by the population. This is a simpler way for avoiding misunderstandings. The soviets have the necessary manpower for such work, for the oblast has 642 settlement and rural soviets with 16,000 deputies. An entire army!

No one better than they know the needs of the voters and the historical characteristics of construction in one area or another. In the majority of cases they provide most direct assistance in ensuring the observance of construction schedules, procuring materials, etc. This precisely is the system followed by N. Gromova, executive committee chairman of the Staro-Sandovskiy Rural Soviet. She barely managed to procure logs for the building of the medical center by organizing their hauling from Vesyegonsk. After knocking at innumerable doors, she procured blocks for the door from Bologiy. Frames from the windows came from Zapadnaya Dvina and bricks were procured from Vologda Oblast....The public in the whole reacted sympathetically. The chairman was not particularly timid but her travails mirrored our shortcomings in organizing construction work.

Someone in the hall asked another question:

"All industrially built housing suffers from a common shortcoming: exceptionally high costs. Who can pay 50,000 rubles for a home? That is why the farms

rent apartments to the kolkhoz members. The peasants are not used to being tenants." It is true that this is against rural tradition. Our oblast inter-kolkhoz construction association is looking for alternatives which would lower the cost of the farmstead. However, here a great deal depends on the central planning organs which, we believe, should determine what benefits the state more: make the price of housing acceptable to the population or apply the urban principle in the allocation of housing?

An interesting note was sent by the executive committee chairman in Torzhokskiy Rayon: "Soviets, the territory of which includes historical and architectural monuments, have a number of worries. Although some restoration is being done we are not successful everywhere. We feel hurt and are sometimes ashamed when we face our visitors and even more so our own voters for our inability to preserve unique sites." This is the concern of those who, while intensive building is taking place in the villages, deem it their civic duty and obligation to future generations to preserve priceless items of ancient Russian architecture. No lighthearted attitude is possible here, for it hurts when a church has been restored yet left unattended, for this dooms it to destruction which is always the case of uninhabited buildings. One must display a very keen sense as to what to put in a unique building. I have seen former churches built in prominent sites, with remnants of murals and towers made of cement erected in the courtyard. This should not happen. The former Novospasskoye village (today nicely renamed Slavnoye) is located in that same Torzhokskiy Rayon. To this day it includes early classical architectural monuments and an ancient park with ponds. With the persistent help of the local soviets, specialists restored the former estate of the nobility. Today it is used by Pioneers, who thus acquired an excellent palace. The church, which was renovated by masters, has been turned into a most interesting museum.

...Another note was submitted by someone with an obvious sense of humor. It was signed by V. Trofimov, chairman of the Pozhninskiy Rural Soviet, Toropetskiy Rayon. "Good housing is being built in our kolkhozes but not industrial buildings. They are cold and we can put cows in them only in a diagonal position...."

The local soviet which encourages the population to develop its private plots finds itself in a difficult situation if the kolkhoz home lacks proper out-buildings. This too is a matter of observing the principle of comprehensive construction. Looked at from a broader point of view it is also a means for keeping the population on the land and for educating the rural youth and involving it in farm work. Furthermore, today the private auxilliary plots account for nearly one-quarter of the oblast's milk and meat, one-third of the potatoes and nearly one-half of the vegetables. This is an argument in favor of the oblast soviet's insistence on mandatorily including auxilliary premises in each yard in the course of rural construction, instead of adopting the type of "diagonal" solutions which justifiably made Trofimov indignant.

My impressions are still fresh from a visit to farms on the territory of the Chertolinskiy Rural Soviet, Rzhevskiy Rayon. A. Nekrasov, chairman of the local Progress Kolkhoz, and N. Ivanov, chairman of the rural soviet, were

able significantly to increase the population's cattle and poultry herds. They stipulated that the kolkhoz will help with fodder and with the efficient utilization of the land while the rural soviet will organize purchases and will assist in improving the standard of maintenance of personal outbuildings. The population (not necessarily kolkhoz members) was allocated 150 hectares of hay-mowing land. Anyone can buy from the kolkhoz young cattle, piglets and poultry. A farmer who undertakes to raise kolkhoze-owned calves is given an additional half of 1 hectare of land. During the season the farmer will not be refused the loan of a horse to haul fodder for the cows or fertilizer for his private plot. As a result, 300 of the 363 farms within the rural soviet have privately-owned cattle and all without exception have poultry. In 1983 the population of this soviet sold the state 147 tons of milk, 22 tons of meat and 11 tons of wool. If only the other rural soviets would work as well!

"Immensity cannot be embraced," some soviet chairmen say in an effort to justify their organizational weaknesses. At the present conference, we counter this excuse with the militant wisdom that "the members of the soviet are responsible for everything" and we have used the weapon of criticism. The Pogorelskiy Rural Soviet in Zubtsovskiy Rayon displayed a sluggish attitude and left the voters without a water main, although it has been instructed to provide it. The Knyashchinskiy Rural Soviet neglected the construction of a trade center; the Aksenovskiy Rural Soviet has been deluged by complaints on problems of trade....We must always keep in sight the specific assignments set by the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum: every soviet must be the master of its territory, make full use of its rights and bear full responsibility. It must persistently implement its own resolutions and those of superior authorities.

It is precisely thus that I shall begin my concluding speech after the debates: "Those who are members of a soviet are responsible for everything...."

5003

CSO: 1800/446

REGIONAL

BOOK ON SHIRVANSHAH PERIOD OF AZERBAIJAN HISTORY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jun 84 p 3

[Review by M. Ismailov, Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member, of the monograph "Gosudarstvo Shirvanshakhov" [The Shirvanshah State] by Doctor of Historical Sciences Sara Balabek Kyzy Ashurbeyli, Izdatel'stvo Elm, 1983]

[Text] The study of medieval states and cities in Azerbaijan is of major importance in learning the history of the Transcaucasus, the Near and Middle East and our entire country. The Shirvanshah state was one of the important feudal formations in Azerbaijan, which existed longer than any other medieval state in the Transcaucasus and survived the Arab, Seljuk, Mongol and Tamerlaine conquests. It played an important role in the destinies of the entire area, for which reason the interest which Western and domestic medievalists pay to the history of the Shirvanshah state is no accident.

As early as the mid-19th century B. Dorn published in Western Europe his study "Attempt at the History of the Shirvanshah." Unfortunately, the lack of the necessary numismatic, epigraphic and other materials prevented the author from fully depicting the history of the appearance, development and fall of this state and to avoid chronological inaccuracies and an uncritical attitude toward manuscript sources.

Some aspects of the Shirvanshah state were covered in the works of A. A. Bakikhanov, V. V. Bartol'd, D. Zh. Zeynal-Ogly and other researchers. This topic was also covered to one extent or another by Azerbaijani Soviet historians-medievalists A. Alizade, Z. M. Buniyatov, O. A. Efendiyev and M. A. Seyfeddini. As a whole, however, the problem was not fully covered in the works of these authors. The historians studied essentially individual periods of Shirvanshah rule rather than the overall centuries-old process of political, economic, cultural and ethnic development of one of the important feudal states in the Middle East. The scarcity of information and lack of court chronicles of the Shirvanshah dynasty hindered the researchers' work. It was only after the publication of the valuable historical work of V. F. Minorskiy "Tarikh-i al-Bab," a chronicle of the period of the Mazyadid rule, and the scientific use of archeological numismatic, epigraphic and literary materials acquired in recent decades, that the possibility arose of undertaking a comprehensive and overall work on the problem.

Dr of Historical Sciences Sara Balabek Kyzy Ashurbeyli, honored worker in the sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, has made a great contribution to the study of the history of the Shirvanshah state. A number of her works on the history of medieval Azerbaijan have become quite well known by domestic and foreign

specialists. S. B. Ashurbeyli's new monograph "The Shirvanshah State," edited by Academician Z. M. Buniyatov, has already drawn the attention of specialists and readers interested in the history of the people of Azerbaijan.

S. P. Ashurbeyli has made a comprehensive and profound study and provided an interpretation of the political and socioeconomic history and spiritual life of the Shirvanshah state. The author's aim was to cover the thousand-year period of the existence of the Shirvanshah state, a study first of its kind and successfully accomplished. On the basis of her study of a number of Oriental, Russian and Western European sources, she was able to cover the entire period of rule by the Shirvanshah dynasty, from the founding of the feudal state during the 6th century to its fall in the 16th century, when it was defeated by another Azerbaijani state--the Sefevid. She has successfully used the principle of periodization of the history of the Shirvanshah state. Also fruitful is her attempt to ascribe the history of the state by analyzing and synthesizing a number of its component features: economic situation of the cities, the economic structure, social relations, the feudal structure of the society, the history of the Shirvanshah dynasty, political history, cultural phenomena, etc.

S. B. Ashurbeyli draws the important conclusion that starting with the 11th century the Mazyadid Shirvanshahs, of Arab origin, were gradually assimilated with the local tribal nobility. "It is possible to assume that starting with the 12th century, a period of great development of Azerbaijani culture, the Shirvanshah dynasty had become fully assimilated with the local population and had become local Shirvanshah rulers with their own traditions and way of life," the author writes.

For the first time, on the basis of early medieval sources of the 5th to the 7th centuries, the author makes a detailed study of the ethnic structure of the Shirvan and Aran populations. She convincingly proves that at the beginning of our era Shirvan and Aran were inhabited by large compact masses of Turkic-speaking tribes which, in the course of many centuries, became the native population of Azerbaijan and that the reference to the "Aran language" in medieval manuscripts applies to the Azerbaijan-Turkic language.

The history of the Shirvanshah state from the 11th century to the first quarter of the 13th century--the period of its blossoming and the age of Azerbaijani renaissance--has been studied particularly thoroughly and extensively. Extensive parts of the monograph deal with the interrelationship between Shirvan and Georgia. Through dynastic marriages the Shirvanshahs established blood ties with its rulers and maintained allied and friendly relations with them for a long period of time.

The work offers a detailed study of the economic situation of the cities between the 12th and the first quarter of the 13th centuries, the condition of agriculture, the crafts and the main export and import items. The development of commodity-monetary relations and the blossoming of Shemakha, Baku, Baylakan, Derbend and Shabran are justifiably linked by the author with the strengthening of the Shirvanshah state. Favorable circumstances for the development of the country's political, economic and cultural life appeared as a result of the creation of a strong centralized feudal state. The upsurge of Shirvan social and spiritual life during the 12th century was historically legitimate and the result of the entire previous development of its society.

Standing on class and party positions, the author described the nature of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural development of the feudal society. The construction of cities, fortresses and powerful irrigation systems, waging wars and protecting the borders were a heavy burden of taxes and mandatory work imposed on the toiling masses. The monograph considers the process of peasant slavery and serfdom and the cruel exploitation of urban artisans. All of this enables us to understand better the author's view to the effect that it was not the ruling Shirvanshah dynasty or the heroes praised by court ode writers but the people who were the motive force of the state and the creators and makers of its material and spiritual wealth appropriated by the ruling exploiting classes.

B. S. Ashurbeyli is not only a noted historian-Orientalist but an art specialist, an artist and a fine expert in classical Oriental literature. This makes entirely natural the author's interest in the "golden age" in the development of the culture of feudal Azerbaijan. In discussing the tempestuous development of architecture and urban construction in the 11th-12th centuries, the author describes the outstanding monuments of literature and art of that time and informs us of artistic craft items, ceramics and others, thus reaching a very important conclusion: In her view, the blossoming of the arts, architecture, poetry and literature were based on the upsurge in the country's economic life, the energizing of urban culture and the economic activities of the fiefs, which were paralleled by the increased exploitation of the masses and were within the overall context of the development of science, literature and the arts in Oriental countries.

Shirvan, located at the crossroads of important international trade routes, famous for its fertility, rich resources and crafts, always drew to itself the greedy aspirations of foreign conquerors--Arab, Turkish and Mongolian. The book reflects and accurately assesses the events of the tempestuous and dramatic periods during which the Azerbaijani people were forced to defend the independence of their state arms in hand.

S. B. Ashurbeyli's monograph, as we pointed out, is a first attempt to provide an overall picture of the historical development of one of the ancient states in Azerbaijan and to systematize and unify within a single concept the abundant factual data acquired over recent decades.

The first steps in an area in which little previous research has been done are difficult, for which reason, naturally, the book does not lack some omissions. However, against the background of such a tremendous and fruitful work done by the author, they appear as individual minor oversights and, naturally, do not belittle the importance of the entire study. S. B. Ashurbeyli's monograph eliminates one more "blank spot" in Azerbaijani medieval history and is a major contribution to Soviet historical science.

The book by Sara Ashurbeyli is topical and important to us not only because of its scientific and cognitive value but also for its great educational importance, for the knowledge of the history of one's area, country and people is the base of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CP BURO MEETS ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Report: "At the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The course of the republic's implementation of party and government resolutions and the decrees of the 12th CPB Central Committee Plenum on increasing the production and improving the quality and widening the variety of consumer goods was considered by the CPB Central Committee Buro at its regular session. In 1983 and the first 5 months of 1984 the Belorussian enterprises produced consumer goods worth 980 million rubles above plan. The production of more than 2,000 new types of commodities was mastered. Currently some 3,500 items in mass demand carry the state Emblem of Quality.

It was also pointed out that some enterprises failed to fulfil in their entirety their plans for the production of consumer goods and are slow in resolving problems of updating variety and improving production quality. Commodities which are not in demand are being produced by a number of industrial enterprises, particularly in Minsk, Brest and Grodno oblasts.

The Central Committee Buro made it incumbent on party, soviet and economic organs in the republic to take immediate measures to ensure the strict implementation of stipulated production plans by all associations and enterprises, as well as assignments on the additional production of consumer goods and their delivery to commercial stores strictly in accordance with initial contracts. It was deemed necessary to enhance the personal responsibility of enterprise managers and specialists for increasing output, expanding variety and improving quality.

The CPB Central Committee Buro discussed the problem of taking urgent steps to ensure the fuller utilization of available reserves for the significant over-fulfillment of production plans and fodder procurements during the summer and the autumn. The party, soviet and economic bodies and the managers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex were instructed to do everything necessary for organized crop harvesting and fodder procurement so that significantly greater amounts compared to the past may be accumulated and so that the republic may reach the indicators stipulated in the Food Program. A set of practical measures were earmarked for the successful solution of this problem.

The Central Committee Buro discussed at its meeting the course of the economic experiment on expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of associations and enterprises within the system of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Steps were taken to strengthen organizational and political work and to ensure the successful conduct of the economic experiment in the republic.

A decree was passed on organizing service worker accountability to the population. In order to provide fuller information to the republic's population on the work of service enterprises and organizations, it was deemed necessary to organize as of July 1984 the submission of regular reports to working people's collectives and at places of residence by the personnel of ministries and departments and sectorial practical workers, whose activities are related to meeting the needs and requests of the population in town and country. The Central Committee departments, the CPB obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies were instructed to monitor the reaction to suggestions and critical remarks expressed by the working people.

The CPB Central Committee Buro considered a number of other problems related to organizational-party and ideological work and economic and cultural construction.

5003

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON METROPOLITAN SHEPTITSKIY, UNIATES REVIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 May 84 p]

[Article by N. Cherchenko: "Under the Halo of 'Sanctity'": Book Review]

[Text] One of the most sinister figures in the history of Ukraine at the beginning of the present century was Metropolitan Andrei Sheptitskiy--servant of the Vatican and head of the Uniate Church in Western Ukraine. His personality was surrounded, in the eyes of simple believers, with a halo of "sanctity" which artistically masked hypocrisy, greed, fierce hatred of the revolutionary movement, contempt for the working people and an animal terror of retribution.

The youngest member of the dynasty of Sheptitskiy counts, whose scions had served the Austrian emperors for almost two centuries, the Metropolitan dreamed of realizing the unfulfilled dreams of his predecessors--uniting the Orthodox and Catholic Churches and thereby bringing the vast expanses of Ukraine and Russia under the power of the Vatican. The "Vladyk" [i.e., the Metropolitan] did not shrink from any means in his efforts, whether they involved bribery, blackmail, betrayal, quests for alliances with rabble such as Grishka Rasputin and endeavors to ingratiate himself with any regime as long as it protected the wealth and privileges of the Uniate bosses.

A true portrait of Sheptitskiy, this ecclesiastical intriguer, is well known from the brilliant pamphlets by Yaroslav Galan and the essays of Vladimir Belyaev, especially from his scenario for the film, "Ivanna". Vladimir Dobrychev presents interesting facts which broaden the conception of Sheptitskiy's life and activities in his chronicle-novel, "Labirintami Unii" ["Through the Labyrinths of Union", i.e. the act of 1596 which established the Uniate Church].

Along with widely known materials, the author utilized archive documents that are little known or completely unknown to the general reader.

The important merit of the book lies in the fact that it polemicizes not deliverately, but convincingly with the false conceptions about Shetitskiy as a disinterested servant of the church. Just the facts alone about the Metropolitan's use of orphans' funds for his own purposes are worth a great deal! As are the episodes narrated about the Metropolitan's arrest in

1914 for espionage and his internment in Russia, where the "prisoner" received his salary every month from the Orthodox Church Synod and arranged connections with representatives of the highest tsarist circles who were leaning toward Catholicism. The arrangement with his brother--a Polish general--about a reorientation "from Vienna to Warsaw," the establishment of a different sort of nationalist groupings, "armies" and governments" betrayed and sold by Sheptitskiy--all these facts raze to the ground the attempts by the bourgeois nationalists to portray the Metropolitan as a martyr and fighter for a "holy" cause.

The chronicle-novel, "Labirintami Unii," helps provide a better understanding of the bloody role of the Uniate Church and its myrmidons who propagated their anti-human policy by the cross and the sword. The Soviet people--Ukrainians, Russians and Belorussions--long ago stigmatized the Uniate Church and threw out its "treasures" on the trash-heap of history. But some people abroad today imagine a "crusade" against the lands of the Soviets. V. Dobrychev reminds us in his book of what such aspirations lead to.

12249

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REGIONAL

COUNTERPROPAGANDA IN KALININGRAD SEAPORT DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 8, Apr 84 (signed to press 11 Apr 84) pp 59-62

[Article by M. Netreba, first secretary, Kaliningrad CPSU Gorkom: "Organization of Offensive Counterpropaganda"]

[Text] Kaliningrad is a border, industrial, and port city. Its fishermen work daily in many seas and oceans. They also often visit ports of capitalist countries. On a foreign shore they themselves experience the entire arsenal of methods of bourgeois propaganda, psychological pressure, and even provocation. Hostile radio stations of the West also try to influence residents of our city.

This naturally forces us to give great attention to questions of counterpropaganda activity. In our work, we are following the directions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and we are trying to expose imperialism's antinational nature and bourgeois propaganda's falsity more convincingly. We are setting ourselves the task of actively and creatively publicizing the Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism and of educating Kaliningrad residents in ideological steadfastness and the ability to resist the ideological diversions of the class enemy.

The party gorkom is taking a great role in counterpropaganda work among ship crews, among workers of fishing industry enterprises, and in other work collectives. We are also giving attention to this work in academic institutions and at places of residence, and we are trying to find new, more interesting forms, to bring it closer to life, and to make it more effective. The directions of the Kaliningrad party organizations in counterpropaganda activity are defined in the party gorkom buro's decree "Measures for Further Intensification of Aggressiveness and Operativeness of Counterpropaganda Work in City Production Collectives and Academic Institutions," adopted by us in light of the materials of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A thorough analysis of the state of counterpropaganda in the city and a study of experience accumulated in collectives preceded the buro meeting. Criticism, self-criticism, and serious suggestions were heard in the speeches at it by buro members, gorkom staff workers, secretaries of primary party organizations at enterprises, ship captains and their first mates.

The active ideological group--trained and skillful in its work--works well in general in city party organizations. More than 22,000 speakers, lecturers, political lecturers, and agitators are in it. As a rule, these are people with long length of service in agitation-propaganda work. The main content of their speeches to workers is propaganda of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and the achievements of a developed socialist society. This content also determines the basic directions of the forming system of counterpropaganda work which are aimed at, as has already been said, various sector and groups of the population: labor collectives of the city enterprises, fishermen, students and pupils, pensioners, and housewives.

An office of counterpropaganda work has been established under the gorkom to coordinate the activity of the active ideological group. A city methodical council for counterpropaganda has also been established. It is composed to representatives of the gorkom, CPSU raykoms, and party organizations of enterprises. It also includes school principals and social science teachers of city VUZ's. The council prepares lectures, reports, analytical materials, and methodical recommendations including those for the fishing industry fleet. The council's responsibility also includes dissemination of the experience of counterpropaganda work in labor collectives of enterprises, ship crews, and at places of residences.

Urgent questions of the ideological struggle are regularly discussed at seminars of propagandists, lecturers, political lecturers, and agitators at a permanently operating seminar of captains' first mates. For the same purpose the city party committee periodically conducts discussions between leaders of party, soviet and economic agencies and scientists. Fishermen who are Kaliningrad residents and sailors of the merchant marine should be well prepared to know the contemporary situation and to adequately represent their country and their people abroad. The task of constantly improving the political-educational, information-propaganda work and increasing class training and political vigilance of sailors has been set before the primary party organizations and all communists of the Kaliningrad bases of the trawler and refrigerator fleet, and administrations of Zaprybpromrazvedka (Western Fishing Industry Exploration), and the scientific-production association of the industrial fishery of the Western River Shipping Line.

During a voyage far from the homeland's shores, a sailor must be able to examine bourgeois propaganda methods that use various kinds of "radio voices" and bourgeois press against him. In addition, special publications aimed at Soviet sailors are used.

For example, attempts were made to actively disseminate an anti-Soviet newspaper in some ports on the Canary Islands. As it turned out, it was intended for our crews, but the anti-Soviet scheme was foiled. Sailors did not display an interest in the provocative publication. However, the matter did not end there. Clerks of small shops were involved with the dissemination of the anti-Soviet publication. They began to use the

newspapers as wrapping paper. But this method also failed. The sailors recognized the machinations of the provocateurs and stopped visiting the stores used by the anti-Soviet people. The case presented also shows something else: In order to conduct counterpropaganda work, it is mainly necessary to know well the situation in the places that our ships visit. We are accumulating such information. Extensive material is gathered, and it contains the necessary information beginning with the historical information and ending with an analysis of the incidents that took place during the period in which our sailors stayed in a particular port. To help the ideological aktiv, ships are also provided with tape recordings of lectures, reports, collections of souvenirs, literature and documentary films in the foreign languages about our country.

We attach great significance to the theoretical and methodical training of captains' first mates. Discussions and instruction sessions are conducted with them before they go to sea. Recently a scientific-theoretical conference was held on the theme of "Ideological Diversions of Imperialism and the Necessity of Improving the Vigilance of the Soviet People." N. Babak, deputy secretary, Mortsflot [Sea Transport Fleet] Party Committee on Ideological Questions, gave a report on it. The discussion on the report was very interesting. The conference participants shared their experience and interesting ideas and suggestions. All of the captain's first mates of Soviet ships in port meet each Monday. Their colleagues who have just returned from a voyage share their impressions and inform them of changes in the situation in ports that they have visited.

Many guests also visit Soviet ships. For example, in 1983, tens of thousands of foreign citizens visited our ships. The overwhelming majority of them want to learn more about the Soviet Union and about the life of the Soviet people, their work and interests. Recently we summarized the experience of work with guests on Soviet ships, and it must be said that we found much that was interesting and instructive. The crew of the vessel Finskiy Zaliv, for example, established a close tie with the Italian-Soviet Friendship Society at the port of Trieste. The sailors were received by the member collective of this society. Two days of "open house" were organized, and 12 discussions and reports, 16 evening meetings of international friendship, and 4 sport meets were organized on the ship for workers in the city and their families.

When they return to their homeland, the sailors become sought after guests of the collectives of enterprises and organizations of the city. Eye-witness accounts are always persuasive. With specific examples based on their own observations, they expose the lie of our ideological opponents' mass media and show what is what in reality. Such discussions in work collectives turn into a kind of evening meeting of questions and answers.

The questions asked at various meetings of workers with party, soviet, and economic leaders, at lectures, and during discussions of political lecturers and agitators are carefully analyzed. We keep them in order. This is one of the important moments of the activity of primary party

organizations. The party gorkom has worked out recommendations and how to efficiently analyze questions, observations, and suggestions expressed by workers. Thus, party organizations are constantly aware of what concerns people and what must be given the main attention at a certain moment.

To help city primary party organizations in the work, we conduct quarterly seminars of deputy secretaries on questions of ideology. These seminars are organized at CPSU raykoms. Topics on the urgent questions of the ideological struggle and international relations are included in their curricula. The most trained lecturers, scientists, specialists, and responsible party officials conduct the lessons.

Recently we have begun to give considerably more attention to the studies of newly elected secretaries of primary party organizations and their deputies for ideological work. Lectures on questions of the ideological struggle are included in the required order; evening meetings are organized with responsible party and soviet workers and sailors who regularly go abroad. Unified political days are also conducted with due regard for the specifics of a port and border city. Today there are more than 800 people in speakers groups in party committees. Up to 70,000 listeners are assembled on each unified political day. Some topics of the unified political days are prepared in consideration for the analysis of the workers' questions that are asked to speakers.

We are giving great attention to the work of people's universities established on bases, at fleet administrations, and at academic institutions which prepare future young specialists for foreign travel. At the people's university of culture of the Technical Institute of the Fishing Industry and Economy, for example, a series of lectures are given in all departments on Soviet and foreign culture and art, on the moral aspect of a Soviet sailor, and on the forms of imperialism's ideological diversions against Soviet citizens outside the USSR.

"Cultivating a Positive Life Position" departments have been established for young people at many universities. The lessons in these departments, as a rule, are interesting, with great active involvement on the part of the listeners. A group of lecturers specializing in counterpropaganda questions is also working at the oblast organization of the Znaniye Society. It is mainly composed of social scientists of Kaliningrad VUZ's.

In the system of counterpropaganda work, party committees have begun to use more fully the most proven forms of informing the workers: evening meetings of questions and answers, "round table" discussions, and days of lecturers and others. The experience of the work of the Tsentralny CPSU Raykom in demonstrating political information to the public at their places of residence deserves attention in this respect. Here evening question and answer meetings and meetings of party, soviet, and economic leaders with the public are regularly conducted in microrayons, and lecture days are conducted every other Thursday.

In the work on educating workers in this respect, we pay great attention to evening meetings devoted to a specific topic: They include honoring of workers' dynasties, initiation of young people into the working class, sending off of youths to military service, and propaganda about new Soviet ceremonies.

For example, in the package combine collective, every year after summing up the results of the socialist competition, there are evening meetings honoring the leading workers in production and veterans of labor. Twice a year--in April and October--the collective organizes a solemn send-off of youths to active service. The initiative of young people into the working class arouse great interest. Young men and women are presented with commemorative certificates and souvenirs and their first work instrument.

Much is being done by the party organizations of the Stroydormash [Construction and Road Machine] and rail car construction plants and of fishing industry fleet bases to establish a socialist way of life. Palaces of culture of these enterprises have developed and for a number of years organized various festive ceremonies. At the fishermen's Palace of Culture, such Soviet ceremonies as engagement, wedding ceremony, naming ceremony, and silver wedding anniversary are regularly conducted.

Schools and specialized academic institutions occupy an important place in all counterpropaganda work. A continuously active seminar of secretaries of primary party organizations and school directors has been working since 1966 at the CPSU city committee. In the many years of its work, the seminar has become the center of studying and implementing the work experience of party organizations and pedagogical collectives of city schools in the most varied directions, including questions of counterpropaganda. Young people have a lively interest in the events and occurrences of public life. It is important for primary party organizations to respond at the proper time to new trends and enthusiasms in the youth environment and to import the necessary ideological direction to them.

In 1983, a seminar on "Ways of Improving the Effectiveness of Counterpropaganda Work Among Older Pupils and Forming in Them an Uncompromising Attitude Toward Bourgeois Ideology and Morals" was conducted based on the accumulated positive work experience of the schools in Oktyabrskiy Rayon. A rather good system of training teaching personnel in conducting counterpropaganda work among students was put together in this rayon. Control of ideological direction of the academic-educational process has been organized in some schools of the rayon. In others more attention is paid to improving the forms and methods of the activity of pedagogical collectives on the formation of an uncompromising attitude in students toward bourgeois ideology and morals. In a third group, they are especially interested in the practical work of party organizations in increasing the role of class measures in ideological-educational work among the upper grades. Interesting experience has been accumulated in general. After sharing it, the seminar participants prepared recommendations on further intensification of counterpropaganda among upper class students, which represents an interest in schools of the entire city.

But all of this does not give us grounds for complacency. In carrying out the directives of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the city party organizations are striving to see that counter-propaganda work is conducted more aggressively and purposefully, and in this we are continuing to improve our entire system of counterpropaganda, and we are striving to see that it becomes an integral component of the entire ideological and mass-political work in the city.

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12478

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REGIONAL

VALUE OF STUDY WEIGHED AGAINST HARVEST LABOR NEEDS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 p 3

[Article by O. Latifi, PRAVDA correspondent, Tajikistan: "Children and Cotton, School Reform is a Universal Matter"]

[Text] The resolution "On the Further Development of General Secondary Education for Youth and the Improvement of Working Conditions of the General Educational School", recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, prohibits diverting school and PTU (Vocational-Technical Institution) students to agricultural work not connected with educational processes during the school year. This requirement is especially pressing for the Central Asian republics where the participation of children in the cotton harvest is quite a widespread occurrence. How then can we resolve such an important task here, coordinating it with a guarantee of labor training, vocational orientation, and general educational training of the younger generation entering into life as well as the development of the region's economy?

Good words have always accompanied his work. Frequently his efforts have been singled out with high state awards. Tukhtanazar Kambaraliyev was selected deputy of the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet. Among the large number of innovations which he introduced in cotton growing, his undertaking to train ten-year-old boys to drive tractors especially stood out, causing controversies and discussions. And before the Tukhtanazar made hoes for their little hands and taught them to cultivate cotton, encouraging them with gifts.

At that time he headed one of the first complex mechanized unregulated brigades in the republic and was the initiator of many undertakings. By his example, he dissuaded the opponents of machine harvesting of raw cotton. T. Kambaraliyev's brigade of two tractor operators and 13 irrigator workers managed a field of 120 hectares. They carried out the sowing by the square-nesting method and cultivated the crops the length

and width of the field, which eliminated thinning and weeding by hand. The yield doubled--to 47 quintals per hectare. They picked 80 percent of the raw cotton by machine. On some farms these indicators were even higher.

At that time a trend was developing to reduce the participation of school children, PTU and tekhnikum students, and students in field work. I remember, on the kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in the Parkharskiy Rayon, where several completely mechanized brigades operated, they gave up the help of upper-classmen in the summer.

This positive aspect also has another side. Adults had not prepared for the organization of school vacation. A quickly set up labor and recreation camp could take only 50 boys and girls. They assigned the rest to an ordinary brigade where there was a daily record of the performance of output norms and often the children's work was added in. In unregulated collectives children are not accepted. The secret is simple: the pay here is according to end result.

We had not seen Tukhtanazar for 20 years. Along with the director of the secondary school S. Usmanova and the secretary of the kolkhoz party committee R. Pulodov, I dropped in on him. The elder Kambaraliyev son Komildzhon was also with us. Along with his younger brothers Umardzhon and Alidzhon, he mastered his father's trade very early. That is why the Kambaraliyev family was called a machine operator family. Technical skills acquired during childhood helped them in their choice of an educational institution. Komildzhon graduated from a polytekhnikum, Umardzhon worked as a construction supervisor after going to a construction tekhnikum, and Alidzhon is a student at an agricultural institute. Of his daughters only Khamida received a secondary pedagogical education. Twice Sayekhat tried to pass the vuz competition, but failed the very first exam. But this is not accidental.

It is difficult for daughters to study in the kishlak. A minimum of four hours is needed for lesson preparation, and upper-classmen do not have more than one and a half and younger students--even less than that. In addition to field work, each of them is in charge of an orchard, a garden, animals and food preparation. This cultivates considerable labor skills, but there is never time to prepare properly.

"It is necessary to reduce students' participation in field work to reasonable limits," thinks S. Usmanova. "After all in the spring and early fall they labor up to half a day, and then generally they stop studying altogether. Last year they were engaged in cotton harvesting 70 days and in other places--even more than that."

In 1983 the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the Gissarskiy Rayon sold 5,398 tons of raw cotton to the state. Of that only 345 tons were harvested by machine. The kolkhoz members with the assistance of workers and employees harvested 2,677 tons, and the upper-classmen and the SPTU [Agricultural Vocational] Technical Institution] students harvested all the rest--that is

44 percent of the harvest. Party committee secretary R. Pulodov says that, however, in good years half of the young crop is harvested by combine. But this seldom happens. And even where the proportion of machine harvesting is increasing, the load on school children and students is increasing. Behind the tekhnikum they gather the lobes of raw cotton that were knocked off, which amounts to three to four quintals per hectare, and they clear the field of the last bolls. Economically, this is unprofitable. However, available special machines are imperfect and there are extremely few of them.

It is impossible not to see that cotton harvest time takes a great deal of study time away from students. The VUZ acceptance commissions have verified that graduating students of agricultural secondary schools demonstrate poor learning on exams. Already the fact that a lower entrance grade is set for them shows a lot. If you cannot get by today without the help of children, maybe this is a reason to begin school later; for example, from the first of November in PTU's, tekhnikums, and VUZ's in Central Asia.

"It is still disturbing to me," says Tukhtanazar, "that labor in the cotton field is losing its attractiveness. Besides school children and students, you will see in the field male machine operators, old irrigator workers, and young girls who work until marriage or at the maximum until the birth of the first child."

Not having gotten into the institute, Sayekhat soon went to work in a canning plant. There she will acquire a trade. But her father, T. Kambaraliyev, is sorriest of all that even his sons will not inherit his work. Although Alidzhon is studying at an agricultural institute, it is still not known whether he will want to return home. The hope was for Komildzhon to work as a mechanic in the farm garage, but he left and became a driver. His wife is a bookkeeper at the plant. They live in a high-rise.

We are not talking about daily bread. Tukhtanazar's home has enough. But in the example of his family, an alarming trend can be seen. The ranks of cotton growers are thinning. The reasons, of course, are varied, but some are evident to everyone.

In Tajikistan, cities, enterprises, and construction sites border the kishlaks. The personal plots under the hot southern sun, which are being used efficiently, insure a decent profit. I know a lot of families producing citrus fruits, fruits, vegetables, green vegetables, and honey worth ten thousand or more rubles yearly. This situation also serves as an influential vocational guide. It is necessary to consider this when trying to understand the complex problem "children and cotton".

"Indeed, the matters of cotton growing and school reform are very inter-related in our circumstances," agrees R. Pulodov. "And it is necessary to resolve them at the same time."

Let us say, the school supervised by S. Usmanova has a student production brigade. To some extent, in it children strengthen their knowledge, acquire practical skills, and are introduced to technology. But a school field certainly should yield a profit--it is leased from the farm and for each hectare it is necessary to pay off with a full harvest. Hence there are also intense labor conditions, which are not entirely in line with requirements of pedagogy and medicine.

At one time student teams began to be formed within the regular cotton growing brigades in the republic as suggested by the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Komsomol. Classes in sports and cultural activities were provided in these collectives and work hours were set up in accordance with adolescent work legislation. But the initiative, not finding support of local agencies, soon faded.

"I think complete mechanization and collective contracts is the way out," reasons T. Kambaraliyev. "But what is to be done with the people released and how are the upper-classmen going to occupy themselves during free time?"

Our conversation has come full circle. There is a possibility (and specialists confirm this), not all at once but broadly to introduce mechanization and stop enlisting school children for field work. Probably the first times the yield will even decrease somewhat. But then labor productivity will increase sharply and cotton will become cheaper. The harvest at any price, at the price of taking away from general educational and vocational training is simply unprofitable.

Of course, scientists say one should think over in advance where to use available working hands. After all not every family will be represented in completely mechanized brigades. It is necessary to take into account that frequently daughters and sons of kolkhoz members are automatically enrolled in the kolkhoz upon reaching 16. For this reason there are fewer hectares of crops per able-bodied person at many of them; while on the other hand, in T. Kambaraliyev's unregulated brigade (the reformed it in 1978 because of a surplus of working hands at the farm) there was eight hectares per person.

The problem of child labor in cotton is not new. Year after year it becomes continually more critical. Today they are discussing it unusually often in the collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and in every family. There various suggestions for the reorganization of the school year and for the organization of special "field schools", in which studies and production labor will be harmoniously combined. But, alas, the education agencies still cannot give their recommendations. We must believe that school reform will help overcome this inertia of inattentiveness and create conditions in which the main goal, raising a harmoniously developed individual, will be closely combined with labor lessons in the cotton field.

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REGIONAL

WORK OF PROCURATOR 'MODEL FOR ALL REGIONS'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 84 p 4

[Article by Vakhtang Kiknadze, ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent in the column "Man and the Law:" "Work in Which There Are No Trifles"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Procuracy recently summarized the positive experience of the work organization of the Mayakovskiy Rayon Procuracy with regard to the supervision of the investigation of criminal cases and recommended that it be studied by all regional procurators of the republic.

The clock's hands showed midnight when the man on duty at the Mayakovskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs informed Venedi Benidze, the rayon procurator, by telephone that a robbery and assault had taken place at the home of the elderly couple Irakliy and Lyudmila Nemsadze in the village of Obcha. Irakliy was killed by bandits who tried to set the house on fire, but neighbors immediately put the fire out. Irakliy's wife Lyudmila was unhurt, because she was sleeping in another room and the robbers apparently did not notice her.

The operative detective group composed of the procurator, his assistant, and several militia assistants immediately set out for the scene of the incident.

The procurator knew that much depended on careful inspection of the scene of the incident; precisely the quality of this inspection often determines the subsequent fate of the case. Not a single detail, not a single trifle should escape the attention of the detective group, because sometimes precisely the hardly noticeable detail that is insignificant at first glance becomes the key one in uncovering a crime.

The questioning of the victim Lyudmila Nemsadze did not produce anything; the old woman was agitated; she told the story inconsistently and confusingly, which was certainly because of her fear and her grief over the loss of her husband. Another thing was hard to understand: In the dead man's room, a gold watch and other valuables were lying on the television set. Why did the robbers not notice them when they were lying in the most visible place? Everything in the room was turned upside down; that means that the robbers were looking for money and valuables, but the valuables that were staring them in the face, as they say, they somehow did not touch. And a second puzzle: the window. Pieces of

broken window glass were scattered for some reason not inside the room, but in the yard outside. It would appear that the glass was broken from inside. But the criminals could only enter the room through the window, because the door was securely locked. No, something here did not fit...

A criminal case was opened on the basis of the robbers' attack on the Nemsadze family and the murder of one member. The rayon procurator and his assistant took part in the investigation along with the investigator. All three of them visited the homes of residents of Obeha village and talked to the relatives of the Nemsadzes. After 2 weeks the information gathered led to the conclusion that relations between the couple were, to put it mildly, very strained. The neighbors witnessed more than once how the husband abused his wife with foul language and even bit her, and she in turn reviled him and spouted threats.

By that time, the experts' final conclusions were ready. When it was "put together," all of the information gathered helped to form the real picture of the crime: The wife, who was almost 70 years old, killed her husband, and trying to cover the traces, simulated a robber's attack on her house, scattered things around, broke the window (but from the inside!, not from the outside), and attempted to set the house on fire, but the neighbors interfered by putting out the fire in time.

Under the pressure of irrefutable evidence, Lyudmila Nemsadze confessed to the deed and subsequently appeared before the court.

No, it was not professional good luck that helped to disclose this grave crime, but the professional ability to notice all the details and put them into a logical chain and to search for and find missing links. And also, of course, a high sense of responsibility. No, I will not maintain that something like this would happen somewhere else and the rayon procurator would not visit the scene of the incident in person. But I doubt that the procurator would be personally involved in the investigation of the case at its earliest stage--there are investigators for that--but some think that the procurator should not demean his authority and assume the role of investigator; his job is to exercise general supervision.

Procurator Benidze does not believe that by actively helping to conduct an investigation he somehow undermines his authority. Striving to get involved personally in everything does not come from mistrust of his colleagues, but rather from the plentifulness of responsibility for the work that he is entrusted with. Maybe this is why there is such a procedure here, which unfortunately cannot be found in every other city or rayon procuracy.

From the report letter of the Georgian SSR Procuracy dealing with the summarizing of the Mayakovskiy Rayon Procuracy's work organization: "Rayon Procurator Comrade V.G. Benidze, having good organizing abilities, in a relatively short time skillfully organized the procuracy work and mobilized its collective to carry out the assigned tasks. The tasks have been implemented conscientiously and actively and with creative responsibility. The solution of criminal cases has

been improved. All criminal cases under investigation by the procuracy during the last 7 years have been solved. There were no unlawful arrests or bringing of citizens to trial...there were no groundless proceedings or cessation of such cases due to the absence of a corpus delicti or [reconstruction] of the occurrence of the crime. The procuracy conducts the investigation professionally, in a high-quality manner, thoroughly, and in strict compliance with the requirements of the criminal process law. Solved cases were not sent back for additional investigation. In investigating crimes, skillful use of criminal investigation equipment is used, scientific recommendations are made, and cooperation with inquiry agencies are well organized."

"Could you not disclose the secret of the procuracy's successful work for me?" I asked Venedi Benidze.

"Actually there is no secret," my companion answers. "It is simply necessary to remember that it is very important to organize efficient cooperation among the three links: the militia, which conducts the inquiry, and the investigative and judicial apparatuses. If just one of these links malfunctions in its work, there may be irreparable consequences. The inquiry is the initial source of the case, which can direct it along the correct as well as a false channel. And there is no need to speak of the importance of conducting the preliminary investigation of the case in compliance with all requirements of the criminal process legislation. Then there is the trial, the judicial inquiry into the case. Each judge knows well that no matter how conscientiously the preliminary investigation is conducted, there may be some gaps in it that must be filled during the process of the judicial inquiry. And here much depends on the court and on the qualifications and the attitude of the judge and the people's assessors toward their responsibilities.

"Fortunately," continued the procurator, "I deal with not only knowledgeable but also highly responsible colleagues. In addition, the party raykom gives effective help to us, the law enforcement agency workers; we maintain strong and close contacts."

I would like to note that precisely thanks to the party raykom's skillful guidance of the activity of the law enforcement agencies, it was possible to achieve their harmonious work. For this it was necessary to dismiss many unworthy workers in both the rayon internal affairs agencies, in the procuracy, and in the people's court. It is enough to say that during the last 5 years, almost all of the personnel of the Mayakovskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs have been replaced. Young workers were promoted to responsible positions; many of them have had past experience in party and Komsomol work. Amiran Kiknavelidze, Guram Chkheidze, Elgudzha Ebanoidze, Zaur Gubeladze, Dzhimi Kashakashvili and many others not only actively but also with professional skill help strengthen socialist legality in the rayon. Let us take a case illustrating this that was heard recently by the Mayakovskiy People's Court, presided over by Nugzar Chinchaladze.

Omar Chikhladze, resident of the village of Vartsikhe, received an anonymous letter: Unknown persons demanded 100,000 rubles from him, threatening to kill members of his family. The letter contained a demand: The money must be left in a certain place by the new bridge of the Vartsikhe Hydroelectric Power Station. There was another threat: Do not report this to the militia. But the addressee was not a fearful man, and he reported to the militia the same day that he received the anonymous letter. Procurator Venedi Benidze and Amiran Kiknavelidze, chief, rayon department of internal affairs, assigned leadership of the operation "Bridge," to Zaur Gubeladze, deputy chief, rayon department of internal affairs.

Money was hidden in the place indicated. For more than half a month militia assistants were lying in wait, but the extortioners did not show up. Could they have been watching the person to whom the letter was addressed from the moment that he received it? If that is so, then the criminals know that the addressee reported to the militia.

How to find the track of the criminals? By that time, the investigative-detective group already had a number of people suspected of committing this crime. It was decided to ask each of them separately to write to someone's dictation the words of the anonymous letter that had been sent to Omar Chikhladze. The idea was that the extortioner would certainly give himself away somehow.

That is the way that it turned out. One of the suspects decided that the militia knew everything, became hysterical, admitted committing the act, and revealed the identity of his two accomplices. Other irrefutable evidence of the crime committed by these three was found during the investigation.

From the report letter of the Georgian SSR Procuracy: "Correctly organized supervision by the procurator and systematic monitoring of the course of investigation of criminal cases eliminate red tape, and as a result, there was no unjustified delay in the investigation or keeping defendants in custody in any case at the Mayakovskiy Rayon Procuracy during the 1977-1983 period. A considerable number of criminal cases have been investigated in a professional manner and in a two-month time limit in spite of their difficulty and complexity. In the process of their investigation during the last 7 years, compensation for material damage inflicted on the state by crimes has been completely provided. Due attention is being paid by the procuracy workers to the prevention of crimes. Valid recommendations for the elimination of the causes of and conditions conducive to commission of crimes have been made in all closed cases. In the majority of cases, the results of investigations are reported to work collectives."

I may add that the law enforcement agency workers of Mayakovskiy Rayon systematically receive effective help not only from the party rayon committee, but also from the procuracy of the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme Court. All of this together is the "secret" of successful work which I had so persistently sought.

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